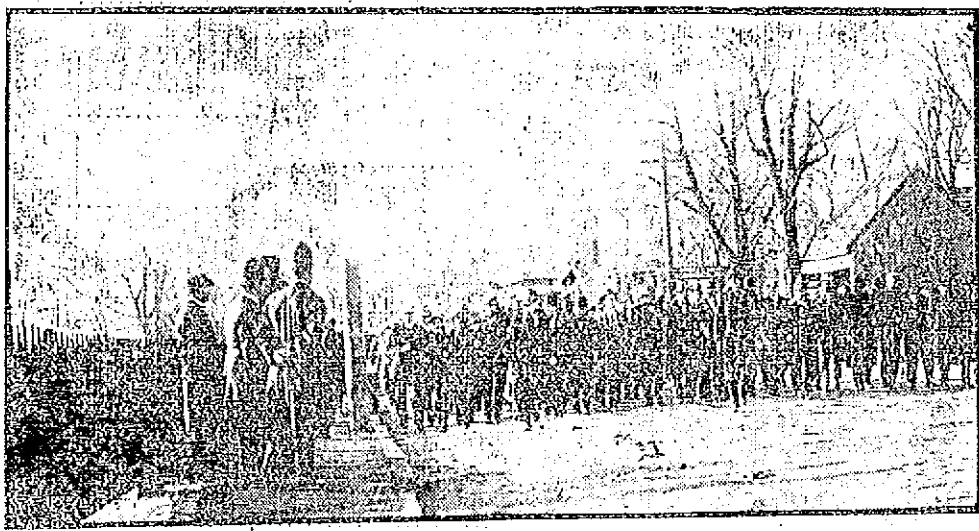


EVERY COTTON MILL CLOSED

STRIKERS ARRESTED TODAY

BIG FINES IMPOSED



STRIKERS PARADING IN LAWRENCE STREET, NEAR WATERHEAD MILLS

Strikers Were Found Guilty of Assault in Court Today

The strike is still on although the United Textile Workers of America are trying to bring about a settlement, and all the cotton mills of the city are closed tight.

A large number of people gathered at the mill gates this morning with hopes that the mills would be open, but when they were informed the mills would not open until further notice they were a disappointed lot.

Four arrests were made today in connection with unlawful picketing, three at the corner of Moody and Suffolk streets, this morning, one of those arrested being a woman, and it required the combined strength of four stalwart officers to place the latter in the auto patrol. The fourth arrest was made near the plant of the Bigelow Carpet Co. in Market street this noon. The prisoners are foreigners.

The I. W. W. held a meeting in their new quarters in Higgins hall this morning and voted to hold a mass meeting on the South common tomorrow afternoon. A committee was named to secure permission from the chief of police, and the permit was granted providing the meeting will be held in an orderly manner. The meeting was addressed this morning by Elizabeth G. Flynn and William Trautmann. The latter took opportunity to congratulate the superintendent of police for the efficient manner in which he has so far handled the strike situation.

A largely attended mass meeting of the local loomfixers was held this morning in Runels building, the meeting being addressed by John Golden and Carl Wyatt. The speakers urged the loomfixers to gather under the banner of the Loomfixers' union.

The Greeks held no meeting today, but they are firm in their strike, and there is no fear of them giving up the battle, according to their leader, Dr. Demoghenos.

The Loomfixers' and the Weavers' unions have mailed their demands to the mill officials, but they have not as yet heard from the latter on any proposition for a settlement.

The strikers arrested yesterday were heavily fined in police court today by Judge Pickman.

ANOTHER ARREST MADE

AT BIGELOW CARPET CO.

Another arrest in connection with the strike was made this noon opposite the plant of the Bigelow Carpet Co. in Market street, when shortly before 1 o'clock Patrolman Gennell arrested Alice George, a foreigner, on a charge of assault on an unknown person. The arrest was made without any trouble.

The young woman, who gave her age as 17 years, was walking along the sidewalk near the Bigelow Carpet Co. at 12:50 o'clock this noon with several others, and was doing picket work. Several officers were on hand, and while the peaceful picketing was going on, they did not molest the picketers. However, when Alice grabbed another young woman by the arm and with force, it is alleged, tried to stop her from going to work, Officer Gennell stepped in and placed Alice under arrest. The young woman was marched to the station a few yards away and was booked for assault on an unknown person.

SERIOUS RIOT AVERTED

BY ARRIVAL OF POLICE

What would have probably been a serious riot was averted this morning at the corner of Moody and Suffolk streets by the prompt arrival of the auto patrol and some 12 police officers in charge of Capt. Brown. The officers were on their way to the down

town mills, but they came in the nick of time and gave a helping hand to their brethren who were in trouble. The result of the trouble was that two men and a woman, all three foreigners, were arrested and looked at the station on a charge of assault.

Shortly after six o'clock this morning several hundred I. W. W. men and women yelling and cheering, walked through Suffolk street to Moody street. Several people were standing on the sidewalk, watching the parade, when the parade called upon them to join in. They paid no attention to the invitation and as a result, one of the parade leaders grabbed one of the onlookers by the throat and was apparently choking him up against the canal fence, when Corporation Detective Major Noyes got in the mix-up. He reported both men and held the assailant, Mike Poloski. In the meantime another parade leader placed his hands on another onlooker and he too was placed under arrest. While the officers were leading their men to the box, a woman named Mary Kokoski attacked Major Noyes by placing her hands around his neck and endeavored to release his hold on Poloski. The only officers in the immediate vicinity were Patrolmen Brown, Danley, Inspector Walsh and Major Noyes. The crowd began to yell and for a moment it seemed as if a serious riot would be in order, when the auto patrol came flying up. Nearly a dozen stalwart officers headed by Capt. Brown stepped out of the machine and started

to assist them. The crowd, however, soon cooled down and the two men were marched into the patrol, but when it came Mary's turn, she absolutely refused to be conveyed to the station in an auto patrol, and she showed her objections by grabbing the two bars in the rear of the patrol. The officers who did not wish to injure the woman tried every way possible to convince her she had to go, but without any success. She clung to the bars for dear life, and it took four of the biggest cops to place her into the wagon.

The trio were landed safely at the police station and gave the following names: Mike Poloski, aged 30 years, Hove street; Mike Kliek, aged 30 years, Lakeview avenue; and Mary Kokoski, aged 18 years, Adams street. They were booked for assault and battery.

Shortly after seven o'clock a large parade of the I. W. W. divided up at Merrimack square, and one part of it went up Bridge street, turning into Lakeview avenue as far as Alken street, and into Moody street. The parade was composed of men and women, all foreigners, and all the way along the route they yelled and cheered and beset to everyone they met to join them.

the Bigelow Carpet Co. he stepped off the carriage and joined the marchers. When the crowd reached the police station, they saw a large number of officers in the windows, and there a good deal of shouting was done, this being started by Inspector Walsh, who yelled and shook his fist at the police when he went by. The other parade leaders with the exception of a few wise ones who thought the inspector was one of their own, cheered and the cheers could be heard for a long distance. The parade kept on its way up Central street and into Appleton, Thorndike, Fletcher, Dutton and Market streets and into the hall, where the inspector thinking he had walked enough shook them.

The crowds at the mill gates this morning were quite large, especially at the Tremont & Suffolk, where the operatives had been misinformed they would be allowed to work. They were a disappointed lot, when they were apprised of the fact that the mills were shut down and would not reopen for some time. There was no trouble, however, as little picketing was done, and the police handled the situation in tip-top shape.

THE LOOMFIXERS' DEMANDS

SENT TO MILL AGENTS

The executive council of the Loomfixers' union which was instructed to draw up a proposition and mail it to the mill officials, has sent the following letter after it had been endorsed by the meeting:

Lowell, March 29, 1912.
Mr. Stephen T. Whittier, Secretary,
Cotton Manufacturers' association,
Lowell, Mass.

Dear Sir:
The loomfixers of this city, at a meeting held in Carpenters hall, March 29, under the auspices of their local union, No. 74, United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, voted unanimously to present the following propositions through you to the respective mill agents of this city as a basis of adjustment of the present wage contention as it affects the loomfixers.

1.—A 15 per cent. increase in wages, based on the 54-hour schedule.
2.—Time and one-half for all overtime.

3.—Abolition of all Sunday work.
4.—All loomfixers to return to their former sections without discrimination. We also wish to respectfully inform you that there has existed for some time several minor grievances, but inasmuch as we have elected a conference committee which is ready at any time when convenient to the mill agents to meet in joint conference to discuss all matters connected with the present wage situation, we believe by this method that a more thorough understanding can be arrived at and an amicable adjustment brought about.
Trusting this will receive your early and careful consideration, I remain, on behalf of the executive committee, Loomfixers' association,
Moises L. Daigle, Secy.

500 IN PARADE

EARLY THIS MORNING

Now as to that parade this morning there is little to be said. They marched right up the city street and marched right back again from the Waterhead mill in Lawrence street. This, however, has no reference what.

YES
WE
CAN!

Have all the ice cream we want!

It's different now, with our little electric motor.

We rest while it turns the freezer.

LOWELL ELECTRIC
LIGHT CORP.

50, Central Street

ever to the marchers who visited the Tremont & Suffolk mills, for theirs was a short hike as compared to the early morning constitutional indulged in by the 500 strong who marched to the Waterhead mill. Their first visit was to the Appleton and Hamilton mills, where they turned up for the march. They made the early morning air ring with lusty cheers but there was nothing doing.

From these mills the strikers started through Jackson street to Central, to Market to Dutton, to Anne, to French, to Bridge, and the Massachusetts mill. When they struck Market street they broke into a run and cheered wildly as they passed the Carpet mills. Another burst of cheers rent the air when they arrived at the Massachusetts mills. The strikers turned at the Massachusetts and marched through Merrimack square to Prescott street, to Central, to Tyler, to Lawrence, to South Whipple, to Moore, back to Lawrence and the Waterhead mill. The strikers had to go through So. Whipple street and Moore street on account of the sewer work in Lawrence street.

The only demonstration at the Waterhead mill was occasioned by the presence there of Trautmann, who came in a Lawrence street car as far as the sewer job and just in time to join in the parade. He was received with open arms but the parade did not make as good time on the return trip and that was said to be because of Trautmann. He is a man of considerable flesh and fast walking is not exactly to his liking. He stood the gaff very well, however, and increased the pace as he neared Tower's corner.

There were a few little incidents along the line of march that were a bit funny. The strikers invited everybody in sight to join them and one old lady in an up-stairs window shook her fist when the strikers waived to her, to come out. On the return trip, and in Central street, one of the strikers grabbed a junk man's cart. The junk man was well along in years but the spirit of '61 was in him. He was equally as ardent was on the job and the old man struck out with his broom and came within an ace of tapping the striker on the cranium. In a case of this kind, however, a miss is as good as a mile and what might have happened if the junk man hit the striker is left to the imagination of the reader and the latter is excused if he imagines a whole lot for there were all kinds of opportunities for a good row.

The strikers, however, were very orderly and indulged in only a few boyish pranks such as related above. On their return to the I. W. W. hall at the corner of Market and Haver streets the parade held a meeting and were addressed by Trautmann, who said he had enjoyed his early morning walk. He told the strikers to keep up the good work and assured them they would win in the end.

MR. JOHN GOLDEN

STIRS UP LOOMFIXERS

A very largely attended meeting of the loomfixers of this city was held this morning at the Loomfixers' union hall in Runels building. There were over 200 present and the meeting was opened at 2:50 o'clock by President Edmund Stuard. The speakers were Mr. John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers of America, and Carl Wyatt of Pittsburgh, Pa., organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

President Golden was first introduced and in a few words explained the purpose of the meeting which was to recruit all the loomfixers of the city in the union. He urged the men to join the organization and said he hoped before the assembly left the hall, every one would be a member of the union. He announced there would be more organizers coming to this city tomorrow, and they would be at the disposition of all trades unions.

"Stick together," said Mr. Golden, "for you know when we are divided it is almost impossible to obtain anything from the mills. Most all men when they become bosses in the mills are not always fair. They become tyrannical and oftentimes the only satisfaction you get from them is that they listen to your grievances and that is all."

"I know from actual proof that a large percentage of you loomfixers are Continued to last page.

NOTICE

There will be a meeting of all cotton weavers held at 32 Middle street on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All weavers are requested to attend. Per Order Committee.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

NOTICE

During the construction of the new Sun building the business office and all departments of The Sun will be located at 115 Paige street, opposite the Free Baptist church.

Telephone 269.

OBSERVE LOWELL DAY

Exercises Held in the Schools of the City Today

Exercises appropriate to the observance of Lowell day were held in the public and parochial schools today and elaborate and interesting programs were in order. There were many pretty features in connection with the exercises including the presentation of the medals offered by the Lowell board of trade for the best essay on the subject "Beginning of Cotton Industry in Lowell." In each instance the essay was read by the author and the presentations were made by representatives of the board of trade. The names of winners were announced in Saturday's Sun. The first prize, a \$100 gold medal, went to Margaret Blackie of the Bartlett school. The other medals are of sterling silver.

Bartlett School

School chorus, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean"; "Passaconaway's Farewell Address." Reginald Cox; presentation of penmanship buttons; reading of prize composition, "The Beginning of the Cotton Industry in Lowell," by the author, Margaret Blackie; presentation of medal by Judge Hadley; Glee club, "The Merrimack River," William Brady; "The Story of Lucy Larcom's Life as a Lowell Mill Girl," Gladys Green; Glee club; remarks by Judge Hadley; school chorus, "America."

The composition written by Miss Blackie, winner of the gold medal, is printed below:

Miss Blackie's Composition

At the beginning of the 19th century, England wholly monopolized the cotton manufacturing industry, through the invention of power machines and the establishment of the factory system. In New England people still used the spinning wheel and the hand-loom in every home. But Great Britain's success, and, later, the War of 1812 which prevented New England from importing any foreign goods, led many men to wonder if cotton manufacturing in factories with power machines would not be successful in the United States.

Francis Cabot Lowell, an American, visiting England in 1811, was much interested in establishing the cotton manufacturing industry in America. His friend, Nathan Appleton, advised him to visit the mills in England and Scotland and study the machinery carefully with the idea of making similar machines. England was jealous of rivals, so would not sell any power machines.

In 1815 Lowell returned to Boston with plans in his head for making the machinery. Then Messrs. Lowell and Appleton formed the Boston Manufacturing company at Woburn, where Lowell's power-loom was a success. Lowell was the first man to make a complete cotton mill, in which the raw cotton went through all the processes of drawing, carding, spinning and weaving under the same roof.

After the death of Lowell in 1817, Jackson and Appleton, encouraged by their success, began to look for a better water-power site.

Ezra Worthen suggested the Pawtucket falls at East Chelmsford as a fine site. Messrs. Jackson, Appleton, Moody and Bolt visited the spot in 1821, and later bought the land around the Pawtucket falls and the Pawtucket canal owned by the Locks and Canals company. In 1822 they were incorporated as the Merrimack Manufacturing company.

Soon it was seen that there was enough water-power for many mills, and it was thought best to have one company furnish water-power and not engage in manufacturing. Since then the Locks and Canals company has sold water-power and land to all the manufacturing corporations, shown in the map, at the end.

The mill operatives were the New England country girls who lived in the model boarding-houses built by the manufacturing companies. These Lowell mill girls were noted for their high character.

Mills were built, canals were dug, houses for the operatives went up, and new streets were opened. The first regular stage-coach line was established in 1822. In 1825 the

Old Stone Tavern was built. In that same year St. Anne's church was erected by the Merrimack company.

All this work demanded labor, therefore the population increased rapidly. In 1826 East Chelmsford was incorporated as a town and named Lowell, in honor of Francis Cabot Lowell. The town grew steadily and in 1835 Lowell became a city.

Today in this "Venice of America," in this "City of Spindles" lives a cosmopolitan population of about 105,000 people. Lowell is, and always will be, what her citizens make her.

Greenhalge School

There was a good attendance at all of the schools and parents and others were delighted with the programs and the able manner in which they were carried out.



The usual \$1.00

DOWS, Druggist

Cor. Central and Merrimack Sts.

Wise are the People

Who start to save in the spring-time of life. They will then more readily acquire the saving habit which makes ample provision for the autumn of life.

Open an account with the Merrimack River Savings Bank.

4% Interest Paid

MERRIMACK RIVER

SAVINGS BANK

417 MIDDLESEX STREET

INTEREST

BEGINS

Wednesday, April 3

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

TRADERS NATIONAL BANK

Hours: 8:30 to 2, Saturdays 8:30 to 12:30 and 7 to 9 p. m.

Glasses Troubles?

SEE

J. A. McEvoy

SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION

THE SUN

Is On Sale

At Both News Stands

In the Union Station

BOSTON

LIGHT ON SOCIALISM

Instructive Discourse Before K. of C. by Edward F. McSweeney

The lecture by Edward F. McSweeney of Boston in Associate hall yesterday should be read and studied by every citizen of Lowell. The speaker showed that the Socialist proposition is visionary and impractical, and that it would not only destroy private ownership but the family and the home. He also explained the fall known as Christian Socialism. The main points of the address are given below.

AT ASSOCIATE HALL

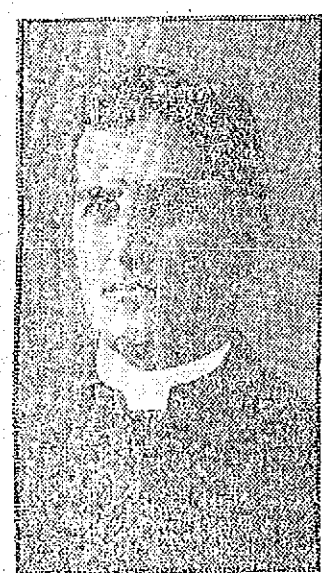
The lecture on socialism delivered at Associate hall yesterday afternoon by Edward F. McSweeney, chairman of the trustees of the Boston Consumptives hospital, was the best ever heard here on that important subject. It was held under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus and was attended by very large audiences, including many city officials and prominent men of all classes. Mr. McSweeney had been heard at the board of trade banquet and those who listened to his discourse on that occasion were anxious to hear him discuss socialism. He went to the bottom of this subject in the course of his address, only an abstract of which is given here. He exposed the real meaning and the fundamental principles of socialism.

Rev. W. George Mullin presided and before introducing the speaker, he announced that Mr. McSweeney would be glad to answer questions from any source. There was ample opportunity after the lecture to ask questions, but none were asked.

Mr. McSweeney's Address

During the course of his address Mr. McSweeney spoke as follows:

For the last seven years the world has been in a constant ferment of unrest. To students of history it seems as if the conditions which exist all over the world today are comparable only with the era preceding the translation of Rome from a republic into an empire, and that preceding the French revolutions of 1789 and 1818. Since



REV. W. GEORGE MULLIN
Who Presided at Lecture

1903, there have been revolutions in Turkey, Mexico, Portugal and China; an attempt at revolution in Russia and an overthrow of church influence in England and Portugal. Europe has been on the verge of a war over Morocco, and affairs in Tripoli are now threatening the present relations of Europe. We have had labor wars in France, Italy, England, and are on the verge of one in the United States.

When we come to seek for the cause of this unrest, we find it to be the universal struggle in the cost of living, which has been going on since 1871, but has been most apparent during this period from 1905 onward, and which promises to continue until there is an international agreement as to the basic causes, and a united action as to remedy. Wage-earners really

suffer the least from this advance in the cost of living, because wages generally have advanced a little more than the cost of the advance in the cost of living. But when wages are measured by what they will buy, the net result is that labor has been actually a decrease in wages. The real foundation of the great radical agitation now under way is unrest of the salaried workers, clerks, government employees and those persons who live on inherited incomes. A clerk receiving \$20 a week fourteen years ago, whose salary has not been advanced, is actually receiving in purchasing power about \$12 a week today. A widow finds that it requires today a percent on \$100,000 to purchase as much as she could buy with 5 percent on \$100,000 in 1907. This relation of government and interest rates have been the cause of the unrest in the cost of living. Most of them do not know why this is so, they only know that they are finding it harder to live, and in their eagerness to find a solution ready to accept the medicine offered for relief, but only know it if it adopted, will make their condition a thousand times worse than it is today.

In addition, capital is receiving a much smaller return for money than prior to 1871. The increase in the cost of living is due, first, to the increase in the supply of gold, which has decreased in purchasing power; and secondly, and largely, to the universal tendency to extravagance which is wasting income on one hand, and the diminishing production on the other. This is the condition which has fertilized the field of radical agitation and has given the socialist an opportunity to preach his doctrine. It is necessary, therefore, calmly and fairly to review this situation and see whether or not the remedy is socialism, which will destroy the institutions that human civilization has been centuries in building up, or social reform which will correct with democratic tools whatever evils exist in democracy.

Origin of Socialism

What socialism is in detail as a constructive scheme, its leaders will not explain themselves, nor allow any of their followers to do with their permission. The theories spread before the public have not even the merit of originality. Most of them are variations of the communistic ruminations inspired by Plato, Karl Marx and Engels, the founders of modern socialism, took their theories from Saint Simon and from some catch phrases of Ricardo. The theory of Fourier, Louis Blanc's "Organization of Labor," Proudhon's "Bank of Exchange," La Salle's "Right to Work," Marx and Engels' "Iron Law of Wages" and their "Communist Manifesto" are all scraps of, as worthless junk. Every socialist you meet has a different reason for his belief, and will tell you that the socialist has discovered a truth which is not the true one. No socialist has ever explained the conditions for the production and distribution of capital in a collective system, and with good reason. No socialist can have the audacity to assert that he can change human nature, and still human nature can be changed by a manifesto or veto. Socialism is a species of communism, in its wider sense it is a system of economics which advocates the abolition of private property, either wholly or in part, and calls for the total or partial transfer of all property to the community, which is to become the sole owner, manager, employer and distributor.

The fundamentals of the doctrine of Marx are: First—Economic determination and the materialistic conception of history, which means practically the same thing; that the

whole history of the human race with its political, religious and moral phenomena is simply a process of evolution. Nothing is stable or immutable, except the law of perpetual change, which doctrine means, if it means anything, that there is no soul, no free will, no spiritual force, nothing but the material causes, which denies the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, and the immutability of the past. See and "Class consciousness," which means class hatred and organized enmity against all the other elements of human society. Third—Surplus value, which is not profit, although one is frequently entangled with the other, but to a certain extent stored up labor.

Considering all the various definitions of socialism, it is the collective ownership of the means of production, by the community, democratically organized and their operation co-operatively for the equitable good of all. Socialists are divided into two classes: on one side, the "class consciousness" or wage-earners against the rest of society, position, and work for a revolutionary uprising to bring about their ends, securing all ameliorative measures as obscuring the final issues, which are confiscation and the overthrow of all governments. At a meeting held a few weeks ago at Cooper Union, in New York a socialist leader stated that he despised the law; he was not a law-abiding citizen, and did not believe other socialists ought to be law-abiding citizens. What he wanted was a general lockout, backed up by armed warfare against the capitalists, with only claims to lose and a world to gain.

History of the I. W. W.

I quote from the official history of the Industrial Workers of the World, written by Secretary Vincent St. John: "The trades unions and the emerging class in industry, the workers into the belief that the working class have interest in common with their employers."

"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system."

"There is but one bargain that the I. W. W. will make with the employing class—complete surrender of all control of industry to the organized workers."

"The question of 'right' and 'wrong' does not concern us."

"No terms made with an employer are final. All peace, so long as the wage system lasts, is but an armed truce. At any favorable opportunity the struggle for more control of industry is renewed."

"Failing to force concessions from the employers by the strike, work is resumed and sabotage is used to force the employers to concede the demand of the workers."

"Sabotage" means destroying machinery, putting every dust into bearings, etc.

"The Industrial Workers of the World aim to establish the shorter work-day and to stop the working pace, thus compelling the employment of more and more workers."

"Interference by the government is resented by open violation of the government's orders, going to jail en masse, causing expense to the tax payers—which are both another name for the employing class."

The Main Proposition

The dominant note of socialism, is the proposal to transfer the ownership of the entire mass of wealth-producing agencies from the hands of private individuals to the community, to be owned, controlled and operated by the community, or by its formally organized expression, the state. All

the agencies of wealth production will become the joint property of the community, to be administered directly by the state through their officials. The state becomes the single monarch, capitalist, and however much it may be emphasized, that the new system of industry is to be "democratically managed, for the benefit of the whole people," it still remains, that the citizens of the socialist commonwealth will take their chances with the integrity and honesty of public officials just as we are obliged to take our chances with them today under our form of government. Therefore, socialism, in its economic aspect, means, and can mean nothing else, than that the state is to take all the means of production into its own hands, that private enterprise and private property are to come to an end, and all that private enterprise and private property carry with them. That is socialism, and any modification thereof has no warrant to be called socialism.

In making the adjustment for the present order of society to the one contemplated by socialists, no attempt is made to justify it on the ground of equity and fair dealing. All the means proposed up to the present time may be reduced to three:

1. Purchase.
2. Expropriation, (to deprive of

CHILDREN'S SCALP TROUBLES

Children are subject to many kinds of scalp troubles, such as scabs, seborrhea, ringworm, etc. If neglected, they spread and develop into serious diseases. Scabbing aggravates the condition and increases the danger of infection by other children. Cadum, the new remedy, stops the itching at once and begins healing with the first application. Its prompt use in any scalp trouble will save much suffering and anxiety. Cadum is good for any sore or eruption on the face or body of all druggists. 10c and 25c per box.

TEMPTING VALUES

New and attractive waists, made of the finest lawns and marquisette, daintily trimmed with cluny, filet and val. lace, and touches of hand embroidery, both high and low neck. Several styles with the fashionable pleated. \$1.97

Russian blouse dresses of white and natural color linen, and crash with white pique collar and cuffs and pipings of red. Specially priced \$5.00

All wool storm serge dresses, in white and colors, round collar and turn-back cuffs, girle top skirt. Just what you want for early Spring \$5.00

Stylish and serviceable dresses of Bates gingham; pretty checks in a variety of colors; white pique collar and cuffs. Very special \$2.50

French chemise made of the finest lingerie cloth, fitted back, trimmed with val. lace. 97c

Corset covers, new styles, made of fine nainsook, trimmed with dainty patterns of lace and fine hampburg, neck run with ribbon. 50c

New white petticoats, with deep flounce of eyelet embroidery, also lace trimmed styles; top made close fitting. 97c

THE
White Store
116 Merrimack St.

rights) on the ground of public policy, with indemnity.

3. Expropriation, pure and simple, by force, as restoration to the common patrimony.

Now with regard to purchase, it can scarcely be necessary to argue that it is in no sense practical for certain good reasons.

We find from official statistics that the initial liabilities of the socialist government for the United States alone would be as follows:

Railways	\$16,667,441,922
Public lands	16,514,117,191
City lands	26,990,000,000
Manufacturing capital	12,682,265,673
Bank capital and surplus	3,627,072,249
Telegraphs and telephones	619,429,505
	\$70,222,590,931

A socialist government could only discharge these liabilities by issuing the obligations. It would start out with a national debt twice as large as the national public debt of the world, or to billions, a not easy burden of \$70 each, or \$3500 per average family of five persons. At 3 per cent, the interest on this debt would be two billions a year, or \$100 per family.

Instead of being despoiled by the wage system, under socialism, the worker will be despoiled by taxation. Expropriation with indemnity is consequently a dream quite as much and even more than purchase.

"The honest out-spoken socialist does not hesitate, therefore, to take the only logical position he can maintain; that expropriation, pure and simple, by force and without compensation, is the only logical policy that can harmonize with the socialist theory that labor is the source of all wealth. And all socialists, honest with themselves, take this logical, unequivocal position.

Socialism, as practically defined by Marx, is that all value is due to labor and therefore all value ought to go to labor. In other words, that labor, the measure of which is time, is the sole source of value.

Capital and Labor

The most common argument of the socialist is that labor gets only one-fifth of what it produces, the balance being stolen by capital. One particular pamphlet spread broadcast by the millions all over the country says that out of every twelve pairs of shoes made, the workman was entitled to eight pairs as his share; four pairs to go towards paying for the raw material, expense of manufacturing, cost of government schools, taxes, etc. The answer to this particular he will do for all of a similar nature.

According to the United States census, the value of shoes produced in the United States in 1 year was \$251,069,000. 112,322 workers were employed in the making of this product and 7843 foremen, superintendents, clerks, etc., all of whom received in wages and salaries \$56,333,632. The socialist divides the value of the finished product by the amount paid for labor and salaries and finds that it amounts to about one-fifth of the total value of the product, and then says the rest was stolen from labor; but the cost of raw materials, leather, cloth, thread, etc. was \$189,000,000, not one cent of which was produced by workers in the shoe trade, but which represented labor. Subtracting the \$189,000,000 of material from \$251,069,000, the value of the finished product, we find that the additional wealth produced by labor in the shoe trade in the period covered by this census was \$62,069,000, from which must be deducted the \$56,333,632 paid to labor, leaving a surplus of \$5,735,368, which represents the manufacturers' profit on the \$251,069,000 worth of shoes manufactured. The share of the wage-earner in the shoe trade was 3 per cent of the net wealth produced, leaving 17 per cent for the profit of factories, management and danger of loss of investment. Whether 17 per cent to capital is excessive return or not we need not here discuss. The fact that needs to be driven home is that the socialist argument in regard to the share of labor in the wealth it produces is a lie. Labor today, particularly in the United States, is receiving a larger share of the wealth it produces than ever before in the history of the world. If I had time, I could give hundreds of examples of where socialism has been tried and always failed, as it always must fail.

Individuals Not Equal

Religion or democracy do not teach that every man and woman is equal in talent or in strength; all that the liberty seeks is equality of opportunity; give every man a fair chance and insist that reward shall be measured by ability and achievement. The first law of creative nature is inequality. No two individuals are equal from birth in health, mind or physical capacity. Temper or wit, or equalize merely money fortunes or economic differences would be a very imperfect attempt towards giving all an equal start. Things would soon resume their usual condition. To be otherwise, every man would have to be neutralized; every defect compensated. It would require more power and impartiality than is given to any man or

The Bon Marche

SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK

Monday Evening Sale

These Prices From 6 to 9:30 O'Clock Only

WOMEN'S SLIP-ON RAINCOATS \$1.88

With wind shield cuffs in tan or gray, women's sizes 31 to 41, misses' sizes 14, 16 and 18. Regular price \$3. Monday Evening Price, \$1.88

STRIPED MESSALINE SILK DRESSES \$4.69

In Copen and navy with white stripes, in sizes 16, 18, 36 and 38 only. Regular price \$8. Monday Evening Price, \$4.69

CHILDREN'S WHITE SILK BONNETS (2nd Floor) 2 for 25c

Large variety of styles for children six months to two years of age, some slightly mottled. Regular prices 25c, 75c and 98c. Monday Evening Price, 2 for 25c

CORSET COVERS (2nd Floor) 24c

One-half dozen styles to choose from, 9 1-2 dozen in the lot, trimmed with dainty laces and hampburg, all sizes. Regular price 50c. Monday Evening Price, 24c

WOMEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS 49c

Dongola kid with common sense toe and heel, one strap style, sizes 3 to 7. Regular price 75c. Monday Evening Price, 49c

ONE HUNDRED PAIRS OF MUSLIN CURTAINS 55c

Second floor. Six handsome, up-to-date patterns to choose from. Regular prices 79c and 89c pair. Monday Evening Price, 55c Pair

MISSIE'S WRIST BAGS (Near Elevator) 39c

Bridal crash with metal frames and cord handles. Regular price 50c. Monday Evening Price, 39c

MEN'S UNDERSHIRTS (Kirk St. Entrance) 19c

Heavy, fleece lined, in broken sizes. Regular price 50c. Monday Evening Price, 19c

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS (Kirk St. Entrance) 37c

Fancy madras and chambray in new spring patterns, sizes 14 to 16 1-2. Regular prices 50c and 69c. Monday Evening Price, 37c

BOX STATIONERY 19c

White Wyckoff's and Antocrat linen paper and envelopes, in note size only. Regular price 25c. Monday Evening Price, 19c

BLACK SILK 75c

36 inch messaline, peau de soie, and paillette de soie in 1 1-2 and 4 yard lengths. Regular prices \$1.00 and \$1.25 per yard. Monday Evening Price, 75c

LINGERIE WAISTS 49c

High and Dutch necks, lace and hampburg trimmed, in variety of patterns, all sizes in the lot. Regular price 98c. Monday Evening Price, 49c

TOURIST RUCHING (6 Yards in Box) 12 1-2c Box

Regular prices 15c and 19c box. Monday Evening Price, 12 1-2c Box

FIVE INCH RIBBON 15c Yard

Fancy striped, all silk, black moire and white tafeta, with satin stripes of brown, pink, old rose and green. Regular prices 25c to 39c yard. Monday Evening Price, 15c Yard

WOMEN'S LONG LISLE GLOVES 25c Pair

White, gray and tan. Regular prices 39c and 50c. Monday Evening Price, 25c Pair

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS 6 for 25c

All linen hemstitched. Regular price 5c. Monday Evening Price, 6 for 25c

PILLOW COVERS (Art Dept.) 19c

All colors. Regular price 25c. Monday Evening Price, 19c

EMBROIDERED COLLARS (Lace Dept.) 5c

Handsome variety of patterns, in sizes 13 1-2 to 15 1-2. Regular price 25c each. Monday Evening Price, 5c

TABLE TUMBLERS (Basement) 3 for 5c

Polished glass with plain or duted patterns. Regular price 16c dozen. Monday Evening Price, 3 for 5c

BRASSIERES (Corset Dept.) 29c

With double, under-arm shield and handsomely trimmed with hampburg. Regular price 50c. Monday Evening Price, 29c

IMPORTERS

RETAILERS

JOBBERS

BIGGEST DISTRIBUTORS OF WALL PAPERS IN LOWELL

Over 5 Carloads New 1912 Wall Papers in Our Wholesale and Retail Departments

FACTS—Our distribution of 5 Carloads of Wall Papers this Spring by our Lowell Departments alone speaks for itself. More than distributed by any five other Wall Paper stores in Lowell. In fact, more than all the other Wall Paper stores in the city combined—a fact made possible only through our syndicate connection.

Monday and Tuesday Bargains

5000 Rolls, Good 10c Papers. Monday and Tuesday roll, only. 4c

50,000 Rolls Beautiful 25c Gold Parlor Papers. Monday and Tuesday only, roll. 12c

5000 Feet 2c Mouldings, foot. 1c

American and Foreign Mills We Represent Either Direct or Through Syndicate Headquarters

Janevay & Carpenter, Leather and Pressed Papers, "Kyt-out," Wm. Campbell Wall Paper Co. Panels and Sun Proof Paper. Robert Graves Wall Paper Co. Crowns and Special Borders. Wallace Wall Paper Co., Fadeless Two Tones. Yard, Gard and Paper Co., Popular Papers. Janevay & Co., Popular Papers. Bailey Wall Paper Co., Popular Papers.

Progressive Pulp Paper Co., Popular Papers. Allen Higgins Co., Popular Papers. Imperial Wall Paper Co., Popular Papers. Glad Hill Wall Paper Co., Lin-crusta Dadoes. Wyllie & Lockhead, English Papers. Sanderson Mills, English Papers. Kabi Mills, Japan, Japanese Grass Cloth.

Eastern Wall Paper Syn., Germany, Fadeless Oatmeals. Bay State Moulding Co. National Moulding Co. Cotolap Co., Enclaps. Texadorma Co. Schmitz-Horning Co., Special Friezes. Diamond Paste Co., Package Paste. Perlesco Paste Co., Bag Paste. And many others.

Monday and Tuesday Bargains

40,000 Rolls Fadeless Oatmeals, plain effects, Burlappings, etc., to be used with borders and friezes, for parlors, halls, libraries, dining rooms and dens. Monday and Tuesday only, roll. 23c

1000 25c 3 lb. Bags Perlesco Paste. Monday and Tuesday only, bag 16c

NELSON'S DEPT. STORE

See Windows. Wall Paper Manufacturer's Syndicate. Stores Everywhere. L. R. WILSON, Mgr.

How to adjust this extra human burden

The Home and the Family
The socialist doctrine is especially heinous and unsupportable, especially to Catholics, when it is realized, that carried to its logical conclusion, it must do away with the home, which Christianity and civilization has labored for centuries to preserve. Under it, the sacred union of man and woman for mutual help, for educating and supporting their children; the sense of mutual responsibility and care; the common co-operative associations which each family forms; the thousand ties of dependency that are an occasion for the display of the best qualities in human nature; self-devotion and sacrifice will all go by the board. The state under the co-operative commonwealth must provide for the maintenance, education, technical training, mental and moral training of each child. The moral office of parents will be gone; the social enclosure of home violated; the sacred words, father, mother, brother, sister, will be degraded and the rearing of man turned over to approved physicians, psychologists and the latest professor of eugenics to be reduced to the level of a prize cattle farm.

Religion and Marriage

This criticism of socialism, that it must do away with religion and marriage, is bitterly resented by socialists; but the best proof of the truth of this charge, that one of the chief objects of socialism is the destruction of the family and the abolition of marriage, comes from the socialists themselves. Frederick Engels' work, "The Origin of the Family," translated by Ernest

Untermann, an American socialist, and published by G. H. Kerr Co. of Chicago, says on page 22: "With the transformation of the means of production into collective property, the monogamous family ceases to be the economic unit of society. The private household changes to a social industry. The care and education of the children become a public matter; society cares equally for all children, legal or illegal. This removes the care about the 'consequence' which now forms the essential social factor—moral and economic—Continued on page six

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

For coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup, influenza, whooping cough, measles cough, and for asthmatic and consumptive coughs in all stages of the disease. Good for man, woman and child. Nothing better. Price, 25c.

NO MORPHINE OR CHLOROPHORM
"I had a cough for many weeks, later taking two bottles of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the cough was all gone." James W. Byrd, 2616 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMPLE SENT FREE
Write for free literature to: Address A. C. MEYER & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

at any price—that
isn't correct; our low-
est priced Suits and Overcoats
are authorized models equal to
any establishment's highest
priced in correctness of style.

At higher prices
we display the entire
product of

**The House of
Kuppenheimer**

—each garment possessing
every possible refinement of
tailoring; every worthy quality of
fabric and every nicety of style.
These clothes couldn't be made
better; couldn't contain better
workmanship or material. We
challenge their equal among all
the ready for service clothes made.

Come and see the
newest woolens; the
latest models. \$18. is the
lowest; \$35 the highest price. We're
very anxious that you should inspect the
garments we've especially selected at



\$20 and \$25

MACARTNEY'S Apparel Shop

72 MERRIMACK STREET

Discussed by Rev. H. W. Hook at
St. Paul's M. E. Church

"The question, therefore, is, not one of alternatives,—shall we follow the many or the one? We need both. The world always needs its leaders, and the sinner in the world today is not that the people do not follow leaders, but that the leaders are so ill chosen. In their ignorance often they are not capable of distinguishing the true from the false.

"What we need to do is to substitute for these ill-advised and false leaders the true—the men who will not merely express for them their opinions and feelings, but mould them into higher forms. The leaders they have more often express the worst that is in their hearts."

STUNG!



Says That His Companion Was Killed by a Rock

Two girls had narrow escapes from suffocation early yesterday morning at a fire in the wooden building at 172 Broadway, Chelsea, Miss Mabel E. Hogan, 16 years old, told reporters.

States. Connected with the New Orleans bankers is the firm of William C. Sheldon & Co., of New York.

THE TOILETTE CO.,
1301 Hope St., Greenfield, Mass.

—Katten in New York World.

TEA APRONS, of cross-bar muslin, with ruffle of embroidery. Regular price 25c.....

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE
AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

CAN BE HAD AT
E. A. WILSON & CO.

Soothes and Heals
Toiletine soothes the dry, inflamed throat and relieves your cold. Contains no drugs. 25c at drug stores.

—Katten in New York World

CATHOLIC PASTORS 7,500 OPERATIVES

Urged Strikers of Their Flocks Got 10 Per Cent. Increase Today to Respect the Law in New England

Rev. Dr. Daniel J. Keleher, pastor of St. Peter's church, gave a very interesting and intellectual sermon on "Socialism" at the high mass yesterday. His remarks were against socialism and he explained why he did not favor it. He complimented the mill operatives for their good behavior and urged them not to continue violence. Dr. Keleher stated that the principles of socialism are alluring to many people. He said that they were alluring to those who have not met with the measure of success to which they believe they are entitled. Men who are out of work, men who envy the goods of others, these are the men who many times become victims of the hands and who preach a doctrine which, if it were allowed to be carried out, would mean the total destruction of society. The attitude of socialism on love and marriage, which the church has held to be sacred, is wrong. Unless marriage is recognized as an institution safeguarding the state and the better motives of life, there is bound to be very rapid degeneration. Dr. Keleher said: "The great majority of those out of work had conducted themselves in a manner reflecting great credit on themselves and on the cause of organized religion. He also spoke with pride of the police force, saying that in the face of temptations to overlook the desire to protect life and property they had dealt with the situation coolly and admirably."

Inmaculate Conception Church
Rev. Lawrence E. Tighe, O. M. I., pastor of the Inmaculate Conception church, referred to the strike situation in this city in his sermon yesterday morning and spoke in part as follows: "In the time of excitement in Lowell I beg you to be careful and not follow false leaders. In demanding recognition of your rights do not forget those of others. The priests are ever watchful for you. If you are prosperous we are happy with you and if you are depressed by lack of work or other troubles you have our sympathy. I ask young members of the parish to keep off the streets at night in these troublesome times."

At St. Michael's
At St. Michael's, the pastor, Rev. John J. Shaw, spoke very earnestly upon the industrial conflict now in progress. He advised all those on strike to obey the law, to respect authority and to refuse to be misled by false leaders.

Polish Catholic Church
Rev. Alexander Odomowski, pastor of the Polish Catholic church in 11th street, spoke to his parishioners yesterday morning and urged them not to take any part in riotous demonstrations on the streets and to conduct themselves in a peaceable manner.

St. Margaret's Church
Rev. Fr. Galligan, pastor of St. Margaret's church, called the attention of the members of his parish to the rights of others and to the duty of being conservative in accepting the ideas and expressions of men who may prove false leaders. He hoped for an immediate settlement of the strike situation.

KEITH'S LOWELL THEATRE
The bill at Keith's is exceptionally attractive and differs greatly from its predecessors. In pleasing contrast with the humorous features of the bill, this week is the headline act, E. T. Hawley, the eminent character actor, supported by Frances Haght in a grand scenic production of the one-act, meta-drama "The Bandit" in which Mr. Hawley has won great fame. Bert Fitzgibbons, the daffydill comedian was here funny and can't help being funny. His father and mother were comedy entertainers before him and he went on the stage with them as soon as he was big enough to get by. The Loretta Twins company, a pair of pretty and graceful women do wonderful athletic stunts on the triple horizontal bars, an act seldom seen in vaudeville. The Barons present a high class musical act, different from the general run. Chick and Chicklets are bicyclists but their act is radically different from any thing in the wheeling line ever presented here. They have created a sensation wherever they have been. Gertrude Pike is a charming singer of novelty songs. Russell and Gray have a marvellous comedy act and Ileana Brandt is the cutest girl in color who works like lightning. The bill is evenly balanced and promises to be a big succession of hits.

MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE
"Farewell Week" of Our Stock company at the Merrimack Square theatre will see that popular and decidedly clever organization in two of the presentations which have been given previously but which met with such success that they hear repetition, more especially because of the fact that it is the first time Miss Constance Jackson, the talented young leading woman, has been seen in them. During the last three days the offering will be "What Money Can't Buy," one of the finest of Grubbs' best efforts, and during the last three days "The Choice," will be given. Both plays are among the very best included in Our Stock Company's repertoire and should draw well. The fact that it will be the last opportunity to see the members of this company together should attract large crowds at both presentations. The staging of the sketches will be under the personal supervision of Kendall Weston. The other contributors will be Fennell and Tyson in a delightful act that has many pleasing features. Alice Duncan, known as "The Green Girl from Greenville," and Aurlene, one of America's foremost female impersonators, wearing the famous \$1000 gown, and the new series of photo-plays that have their educational value as well as being highly entertaining. The views of present day events will be added attractions. Patrons wishing to have their names placed on the subscription list, thus avoiding the bother of having to apply at the ticket office each week for their favorite seats, may have them saved by calling at the box office and giving their name. It costs no more. Why not try it. Box office telephone 2554. On Friday of this week, Good Friday, the theatre will be closed.

BECK'S
ELPHAWLEY & CO.
BERT FITZGIBBONS
THE BARONS
THE LORRETTA TWINS
SUNDAY CONCERT

Merrimack SQUARE THEATRE
CLOSED ALL DAY GOOD FRIDAY
Farewell Week of Our Stock Company
"WHAT MONEY CAN'T BUY"
MON., TUES., WED.
FENNELL & TYSON
"A Little Bit and Then Some"

THE CHOICE
THURS., SAT.
ALICE DUNCAN
"The Green Girl from Greenville"

AURIENNA
One of America's Foremost Female Impersonators, Wearing the Famous \$1000 Gown

GOOD BYE NIGHT OF OUR STOCK CO.
Sat. Eve., April 6 at 8:15

Photo-Plays
Of the Best and Most Popular

BOSTON, April 1.—Nearly 7500 textile operatives in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut received a general advance in wages of from five to ten per cent. today when the increases announced recently by cotton and woollen manufacturers became effective. Upwards of 200,000 mill operatives in New England have had their pay raised during the past few weeks.

Of the 7500 persons to benefit by the wage advance about 5000 work in Connecticut mills. They are employed in the various mill centers of that state and the increases were announced by the mill officials some time ago. The advances in this state were made in North Adams and Webster. One thousand workers in North Adams will receive more money on pay-day this week than they have previously. About 400 in the vicinity of Webster were affected. In Rhode Island more than 1000 employees received increases. Three hundred are employed in Mapleville while 250 work in Pawtucket.

MINERS SUSPEND WORK

But an Early Settlement of Trouble Is Expected

NEW YORK, April 1.—Anthracite coal operators believe that the suspension of work in the hard coal region which went into effect today will not continue long and that the meeting between the operators and miners on April 10 in Philadelphia will result in a basis of settlement. This belief is strengthened, the operators say, by the fact that there have been no traces of bitterness shown on either side and that this makes a satisfactory adjustment of differences much easier.

Just what proposition the miners will submit to the operators at the coming Philadelphia conference as a basis of discussion has not been learned but the operators think the two points of chief issue will be the questions of increased wages and recognition of the union. Most of the operators are in favor of granting an increase in wages while one railroad company is said to oppose a higher increase, claiming that it would wipe out its margin of profit.

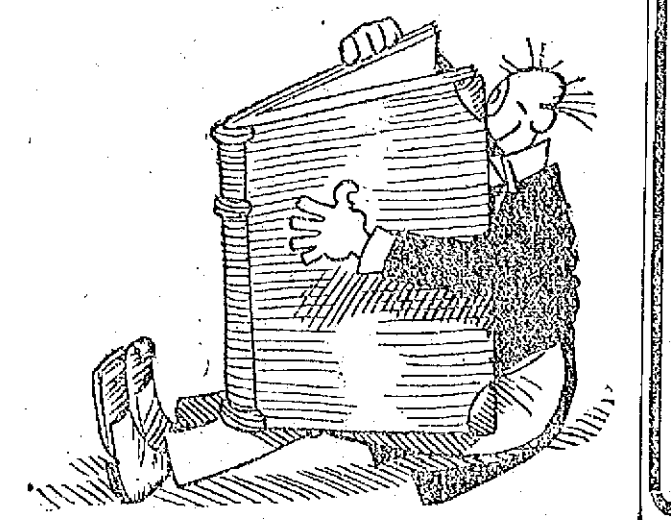
TWO MEN WERE KILLED

PATERSON, N. J., April 1.—A tremendous explosion which shook the country for miles around this morning was located at Mountain View about five miles west of here at one of the powder mills of the Lullin Rand Co. No details have been received. The explosion was felt all through Greater New York. There were three distinct vibrations, beginning shortly after eight o'clock. Three of the buildings of the plant were demolished. Two men were killed and three injured. The mills are under the operation of the E. I. Dupont Nemours Co. of Wilmington, Del.

DANIEL E. HOGAN
Elected Delegate to A. O. H. Convention
The county convention of the A. O. H. was held in Cambridge yesterday and the principal business was the selection of delegates to the National convention to be held in Chicago in July. Five delegates were elected and there were 10 candidates for the places. The results showed the following men will represent this section at the convention: County President Harold of Waltham; County Vice President Daniel E. Hogan, of Lowell; President Danovan of Somerville; President Glendon of Newton and President McCarthy of Cambridge. The attendance was very large and there were 25 delegates from Lowell present.

PROF. SIMP'S STATISTICS.

MY EXHAUSTIVE STUDY PROVES THAT THE ONLY FAMOUS GUY IN ANCIENT HISTORY WHO HAD THE ABILITY TO "COME BACK"—WAS—THE PRODIGAL SON!!
Prof. Simp.



A. G. POLLARD CO.

THE STORE FOR THIRTY PEOPLE

A Pre-Easter Sale

CURTAINS PORTIERES and COUCH COVERS

We have at present the largest and choicest assortment of these goods ever shown in this city. We shall be pleased to have you inspect them this week, as we offer the following special prices:

Nottingham Curtains in large range of new patterns and designs.....89c to \$2.50 pair
Scotch Lace Curtains in all the latest designs, very fine qualities.....\$1.50 to \$5.00 pair
Cluny Lace Curtains, white and Arabian.....\$1.50 to \$7.50 pair
New Tapestries in 50 in. width, for covering and upholstering of all kinds, plain and figured, 49c to \$2.00 yard
Tapestry Portieres, the greatest selection ever found anywhere, in fringed, corded edges, Van Dyke and applique borders, all in red, green and brown, \$1.98 to \$10.00 pair
Irish Point Curtains in all the new designs of this season, \$1.98 to \$12.50 pair
French Braided Souache in white and Arab.....\$1.49 to \$5.00 pair

Save Money

BY BUYING YOUR

Draperies

NOW

Novelties for the Easter Season

New Changeable Effects in Elastic Belts, the new narrow widths in green, blue, tan, gray, navy, black and white.....AT 50c EACH
Plain Colors in Satin-Finished Elastics with gilt and French gray buckles, bright blues, greens, lavenders, tans and reds.....AT 50c EACH
White Kid Belts in medium and narrow widths.....AT 50c EACH

Novelties in Pendants and Chains

Imported Fancy Neck Chains in amethyst, topaz, light sapphire, and lapis lazuli, in French gray finish. AT 50c AND \$1.00 EACH

Rosaries for Easter

Rosaries in amethyst, jet, garnet, emeralds, topaz and pearl, 5 to 20 year guarantee. 69c TO \$5.00 EACH

WEST SECTION

RIGHT AISLE

Special Bargains for April 1st Shoppers in Our Under Price Basement

Basement Bargain Department

Special Bargains for Monday Shoppers

MERCERIZED DRESS GOODS—Two cases of fine mercerized Dress Goods in full pieces, white and colors, in plain and fancy weave, 27 to 34 inches wide; also fine lawn and batiste, 40 inches wide, fabrics made to retail from 12 1-2 to 19c yard. All one price.....AT 8c YARD
BLEACHED COTTON—1000 yards of Fine Bleached Cotton Remnants, very fine quality and natural finish, 8c and 10c value on the piece.....AT 5c YARD
TOWELING—One case of Bleached Toweling, good strong quality, made with fast stripes, stripes every 24 inches, 6c value.....AT 2 1-2c YARD
DRESS GOODS REMNANTS—Now on sale, about 1500 yards of Fine Dress Goods, remnants fine serge in plain colors, blue with white stripes and cream with blue and black stripes, very nice cloth for spring suits and dresses, 25c value.....AT 12 1-2c YARD
MEN'S HOSE—Two cases of Men's Cotton Hose, black and tan, good quality, full seamless, regular 13 1-2c value.....AT 7c PAIR; 4 PAIRS FOR 25c

BASEMENT

BASEMENT

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH
Temporary Office, 115 Paige street. Telephone 269.

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun
for the year 1911 was

15,442

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy,
business manager, and Alfred Pilotte, pressman, of The Sun, before
me, January 1, 1912. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

The workmen's compensation act will take effect July 1, 1912, and all the employees who do not accept it before that time will be liable for damages under action at common law; but through the operation of the act they will be deprived of the three usual defenses, namely: That the accident was the result of neglect on the part of the employee; that it was the result of the act of a fellow employee; that the employee had assumed the risks of the employment. The employees of labor are expected to insure against liability either with the Massachusetts Employees Insurance association or with a liability insurance company. The directors of the insurance company formed under this act are all leading men in various lines of business in the state and among the number is Mr. P. F. Sullivan of Lowell, president of the Bay State Street Railway company. This insurance company promises to provide insurance at cost and to conduct the business on a cooperative plan, the employees who join it having a voice in the management. If the plan be carried out as projected it should provide the cheapest possible insurance.

THE MILL AGENTS

The mill agents are firm in the statement that they will grant no additional increase in wages, and in this they are undoubtedly sincere. It is somewhat strange, however, that so many mills in Southern Massachusetts have granted an increase of 10 per cent. New Bedford, we are told, is no criterion from which to judge of wages in Lowell as the mills in that city make finer fabrics than do our mills and the operatives as a rule receive higher wages. In the textile industry the rule usually holds good that the skilled operatives who make the finest or most expensive fabrics receive the highest wages. In that case it is difficult to compare the wages paid in one city with the scale paid in another or indeed of one mill with that of another making a different grade of goods. All these things as well as the dividends and earnings must be taken into account in fixing an equitable scale of wages that will be fair to all concerned.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE LAW

There is a bill before the legislature providing for a preference for Spanish war veterans similar to that accorded the Civil war veterans. There are about 12,000 men in Massachusetts who enlisted in the Spanish-American war, and although many of them never smell powder yet all would avail of the provisions of this bill should it become law. The civil service commission under its rules gives credit for military service so that there seems to be no good reason for increasing the percentage. When the civil service list of eligible candidates is prepared, this bill, if made law, would have the effect of elevating a man of low rank and giving him an appointment over the heads of men who stand first on the list. That would not be for the good of public service and it would be unjust to the men at the head of the list, as the preference for the veterans would represent about 10 per cent. in ranking the candidates in competition. The effect of such a law would be, as it always has been, to put a premium upon inefficiency.

TIME FOR SETTLEMENT

Now that the strikers have made known their demands to the mill agents, the time has arrived when a conference should be held between the agents and committees of their respective employees with a view to a settlement of the issues involved. If the mills can grant the demands of the strikers the sooner they do so the better; if they cannot grant those demands the sooner the strikers understand it the better. Hence the necessity of a mutual understanding in which facts will be exchanged and the situation cleared of many misconceptions that now exist. It must be remembered that there is in this city an element that does not want a settlement, that wants some spectacular exploitation of the strike, such as sending children out of town and other features applied in the Lawrence strike. This strike should be settled by compromise, and the time is ripe for action by the proper parties.

GOOD POLICE WORK.

Thus far the strike has brought no attempt at violence, and wherever any little trouble has occurred the police have been on the spot to assist in a prompt settlement. The auto patrol is being used to great advantage when a hurry call is sent in. When it is used to carry a squad of police to the spot where trouble is expected or reported, its superiority over the old system is incalculable. The success of the police in preserving order will depend mainly on their ability to stop incipient rows that if allowed to go unchecked even for a few minutes would develop into serious affrays that would alarm the community. The police thus far have covered the situation in this very way and with remarkable success. It is to be hoped that throughout the strike Supt. Welch will be equally successful in preserving order even where many elements of disorder seek the opportunity to make trouble.

Much is written of child labor in the mills by the sociologists who follow mill strikes. We do not believe that many children can be found at work in the Lowell mills unless in cases where the parents have lied about the ages of their children. Even in such cases the school authorities are not easily deceived and the mill bosses will allow no boy or girl to start work without the necessary certificate. In some cases the school certificates have been refused until documentary evidence was secured from Europe showing the actual age of the applicant. Under such conditions there can be few if any under fourteen years of age working in the Lowell mills.

We do not believe the sociologists will flock to our city in such numbers as they did to Lawrence. The city of Boston or any other large city can show vastly more squalor than can be found in Lowell.

The route of the Grand Trunk to Boston lies through Lowell. For that reason the Lowell representatives to the legislature should favor granting the permit. No doubt other railroads will offer opposition.

TEEN AND HEARD

When the average man is telling what he thinks are true stories, he is usually right. This is true and that of every one who hears him.

A man is really economical if he is saving of money that he spends for other people.

The difference between an optimist and a realist is that the optimist thinks that everything is all right, while the realist criticizes his thoughts on the idea that he is all right.

When the perfect housekeeper cannot find anything else to do, she can always take the books off the shelves and dust them.

Popular taste in the drama changes constantly, but it doesn't seem somehow to improve.

If a man is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, he doesn't generally have much money to spend on other luxuries.

The man who wonders what he can do to make himself a success seldom gets there as quickly as the man who goes ahead doing his best and wakes up some day to find that time has claimed him for her own.

The really successful aviator is the one who gets back to earth again alive.

The cordiality with which a woman can greet another woman that she doesn't like makes it seem strange that there are not more good actresses upon the stage.

Some of the people who worry most about burglars haven't much of anything to steal.

The man who is always trying to help himself has one faithful friend on whose active interest he can always count.

Some of the pictures in the papers are so improper to look at that they are the ones that get the most attention.

If the average barber should use to good advantage the time he spends sitting with his hands folded waiting for customers, he might learn to speak French, German and Spanish as fluently as he does English.

When the boss has a grudge, it doesn't make much difference to the office boy and the stenographer how bright the sun may shine outside.

If a girl is in doubt whether or not to accept a first proposal, she ought not to accept it. True love never is in doubt.

GRATITUDE

I am no beauty, I'll admit;
Of that I'm very well aware.
But, thanks to Fate, not too unkind,
I have a good supply of hair.
Sometimes, when I approach the glass
And gaze within, I stand appalled,
But still there is one something thought,
For, heaven be praised, I am not bald!

My mouth is big, my nose is long.
My ears flap madly on each side.
The better glass the mirror is,
The less I view myself with pride.
When artists see me do they grow
Enthusiastic? I don't think!
All this is true, but, thank the Lord,
My head is not a skating rink!

I'm sorry for the hairless chap
You see in every public place,
Who very quickly combs his head,
But needs much time to wash his face.
I am no beauty, I'll admit,
And madmen view me unenthralled.
In fact, I am a homely cuss,
But, praise the Lord, I am not bald!

—Somerville Journal.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Johnstown Democrat: Gov. Foss may be in the running after all. His name will go on the presidential preference ballot in Massachusetts and apparently no other candidate will file. This will force the democrats of that state to send delegates to Baltimore instructed for their favorite son. Yet Champ Clark was counting heavily on Massachusetts.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.
Portland Express: In the Massachusetts localities a measure is being pushed for a revision of the federal constitution that will make it possible for the United States senators to be elected by the direct vote of the people. This action leads irresistibly into another problem. It is that of the election of senators in

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John P. Quinn
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EASTER LILIES

And all kinds of beautiful flowering plants for Easter. Choose variety of cut flowers and we grow them, we sell them at cost.

McManmon, the Florist
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WHEN YOU ARE HUNGRY
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GOOD DINNER

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J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

DON'T USE DRUGS

FOR CONSTIPATION

JUST TRY NATURE'S CURE

We all know that constipation brings on countless other complaints if not taken in hand, appendicitis among them—also that any drug will lose its power after being taken for a time, but we should know that every drug forces Nature to do the work of the intestines, and will, if continued, make us slaves to them.

There is now a method of internal bathing which will keep the intestines as clean and pure and free from waste as a vacuum. Nature can demand which, taken occasionally, will prevent constipation, biliousness, such as depression and the countless more serious diseases which are caused by the blood taking up the poisons from the intestines and carrying them through the system.

That method is the "J. R. L. Carecure," which is being enthusiastically used by many thousands and is prescribed by the most enlightened physicians everywhere, and is now being shown and explained by the Riker-James Drug Store in Lowell.

Everyone should at least investigate this nature-cure without delay.

Ask for Booklet "Why Man of Today is Only 50 Per Cent. Efficient."

Southern States. The Boston Advertiser notes that in some of the Southern States, only one-eighth of the people have the privilege of voting for their officers. In none of the Southern States do all the people have a voice. The senate has the right to investigate the election of its members. If this right is retained, the whole matter will take on a very different aspect in the Southern States. There can be no doubt that they will oppose it and do so with considerable bitterness. The direct election of senators is not so near as some persons seem to believe.

FOUR NEW SENATORS

Providence Journal: The expected has happened at Phoenix and Santa Fe; two democratic senators have been elected at the former and two republican senators at the latter capital. The Arizona members-elect are Messrs. Ashurst and Smith; New Mexico will send Messrs. Fall and Catron to Washington. The New Mexico senators were chosen after a sharp contest, which at one time threatened to result in the election of a progressive republican and a democrat. The relative strength of the two parties in the senate will remain as heretofore, though it would not be surprising to find that the New Mexico senators are of a type different from the Old Guard republicans. The republicans will have fifty-two members in all and the democrats forty-three, when the quarrel from the Southwest are sworn in, but the La Follette group will hold the balance of power as independents, and may be a trade stronger by reason of the infusion of this new blood from the former territories.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

The members of the Bartenders' union met yesterday in Elks hall in Middle street, President Patrick Fitzgerald presiding. A number of candidates for president and several propositions were received. The auditing board examined the accounts of the financial officers for the last three months, their report showing the organization to be in a good healthy condition. A sickness and death benefit fund has been adopted by the local chapter, to assist the movement a social and dance will be held in Associate hall in April. Mr. Frank R. McNulty was elected floor director and Capt. Patrick Fitzgerald general manager of the event. The present officers of local 55 are: President, Patrick Fitzgerald; vice-president, William J. Eastman; recording secretary, Hugh Eastman; financial secretary, a business agent, John J. Quinn; treasurer, Frank R. McNulty; inspector, Daniel Rourke; chaplain, John J. O'Neil; outside guard, Edmund Sullivan; outside guard, Robert B. Riley; trustees, Hugh Maguire, John J. Smith, William J. Forbes.

Daughters of St. George.
The regular meeting of Princess lodge, I. O. O. F. of St. George, was held Saturday in Odd Fellows temple in Middlesex street. Three propositions for membership were received. At the conclusion of the business meeting those present adjourned to the banquet hall where turkey supper was served. An entertainment followed.

The entertainment was furnished by the Aeolian Glee club and gave great pleasure to all. The program included: Solos by Miss Isabella Hoole and Mr. Ingie; duet, by Messrs. Ingie and Stevenson; piano solo, Miss Mervel; solo, Miss Orrill; vocal solo, Miss Robinson and selections by a quartet composed of the Messrs. Pearson and Foxcroft and Messrs. Humphries and Nield.

The address of welcome was given by Past Grand President Elizabeth Green, the founder and mother of Princess lodge, who having established it seventeen years ago and was its first president.

Rev. N. W. Matthews congratulated the members and brought out the benefits to be derived from fraternal organizations in general and Daughters of St. George in particular. The affair was under the direction of Mrs. Ann Hague and Mrs. Emma Leth for the support of Mrs. J. J. O'Neil for the song. Mrs. Sarah Mitchell for the tickets and Mrs. Matilda Edmonds, Miss Jeanie Sutcliffe, Miss Nellie Haslam and Miss Mary H. Brown composed the reception committee.

SEVERAL FIRES

ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE IN EACH INSTANCE

A portion of the fire department was called to the A. L. Brooks company's plant at 10 Cornhill, Fletcher and Dutton sts. late Saturday night. The fire started from a can of oil and was extinguished before any material damage was done.

Fire in Store.
Late last night a fire broke out in the Williams store at 125 Bridge street. The fire started in a closet in a rear room where a quantity of matches were stored. Besides the destruction of the matches and the burning up of some paper bags, little damage was done.

Curtains On Fire.
Last night at 6:30 there was a small fire in the home of Israel Greenberg on the second floor of 170 Chelmsford street. Mrs. Greenberg in attempting to draw down a window shade while holding a lighted candle in her hand, ignited the curtain and in a moment both curtains were blazing. The fire department confined the damage to the loss of the curtains.

LIGHT ON SOCIALISM

Continued

monie—hindering a girl to surrender unconditionally to the beloved man. Will not this be sufficient cause for a gradual rise of a more conventional intercourse of the sexes and a more lenient public opinion regarding virgin honor and female shame?

Next, the noted English socialist authority, in his "Religion of Socialism," page 119, says: "We deny any human being to point to a single reality, good or bad, in the composition of the family."

It has the merits of being the most perfect specimen of the complete shade of history has preserved to the world."

Karl Marx said: "Religion is a fantastic degradation of human nature."

Assails Christianity.
The "Rev." George D. Herron, who abandoned church, wife and children to take up socialism and enter into what he called a socialist union with another woman, and has for years written all the party platforms of the national socialist party, says: "Christianity today stands for what is lowest and basest in life. The church of today sounds the lowest note of human life. It is the most degrading of all our institutions and the most brutalizing in its effects on the common life."

Robert Owen wrote these words fifty years ago: "In the new moral world, the irrational names of husband and wife, parent and child will be heard no more; the child would undoubtedly be the property of the state." The Communist Manifesto, the faint production of Marx and Engels says: "The family will vanish as a matter of course, when its complement vanishes, and both will vanish with the vanishment of capital."

Christian Socialism.

A prominent factor in the revolutionary propaganda goes under the name of Christian socialism preached by ministers who have no religion and seeking to fall in with what they believe to be a racial waste and a class who believe it is more fashionable or less dangerous to their personal ambitions to call themselves Christian socialists. These maintain that the teachings of Christ and socialism are identical. They are willing to assist atheists and infidels in destroying the churches for spreading Christianity; they would abolish churches, and when by violent appeals to the very worst element in human nature, the old order is demolished and the new established, they claim that they will set to work to re-Christianize the world.

Christian socialism is unchristian as far as it is socialistic, and unsocialistic as far as it is truly and fully Christian. It is as reasonable to speak of Christian socialism as it would be to speak of Christian arithmetic or Christian geometry.

The Christian socialist is an ill-balanced weakling, who insists that all the self sacrifices to be made in this world should be made by those whom he opposes. His Christian socialism is an attempt to get goods under false pretenses, an effort to get converts by pandering to their passions and appetites; it is wholly lacking in economic knowledge and honesty.

The propaganda of socialism is sleepless and untiring; its leaders are breeding class hatred, fighting American trade union movement, conspiring to undermine the police force, the army and the navy; they are demoralizing our educational system; they are codding social workers, legislators, clergymen; they are teaching that to be a patriot is silly, to believe in God or home, weak and out of date.

Each man in this audience should ask himself this question: Where do I come in if there is a revolution? How would you like to entrust your life, liberty and rights to Haywood's control as chief of the socialist state?

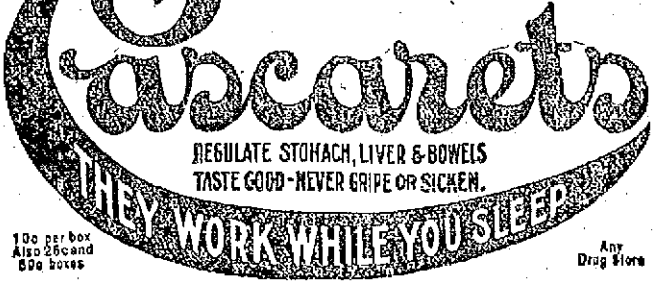
The monstrous absurdity of the claim that the condition of humanity is being improved by destroying the home, depriving woman, abandoning marriage, uplifting free love, abolishing religion, and persecuting patriotism, needs only to be stated, to be accepted. Human happiness can never depend on the adoption of a so-called scientific doctrine which denies the right of the minority, gives no protection to the individual in his private rights; prohibits the purchase, holding or acquisition of property in capital, or the decision of controversies by properly constituted courts of justice, which have the right to enforce their decrees by the armed forces of the state.

The socialist class struggle is organized envy plus personal hatred.

SLUGGISH BOWELS CAUSE HEADACHE, DIZZINESS AND SICK, SOUR STOMACH

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish intestines—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable another moment; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, headache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the poison and effete matter which is producing the misery. Take a Cascaret now; don't wait until bedtime. In all the world there is no remedy like this. A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you wait. Take a Cascaret now and then. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a good, gentle, cleansing, too.



FOR SALE---HORSES! HORSES!

Fresh Country Chunks and Draft Horses. Concord Wagon, Democrat Wagon, Square Wagon, Dump Carts for one and two horses, Panel Wagon. Heavy and light harnesses. Second Hand Horses weighing 600 to 1500 pounds.

A. B. HUMPHREY, 557-561 Gorham Street

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Putnam & Son Co.

166 CENTRAL STREET.



Easter Clothes For Young Men

The classiest styles ever shown in Lowell.

Faultless fitting, and most economically priced.

THE NORFOLK SUIT

Two smart models in Cheviots, Twills, Homespuns and fast Blue Serges. The new Spring colors of course—Norfolk suits for

\$10, \$12, \$15, \$20

THE NEW MODELS

For young men are:

The English Soft Roll Sack,
The Two Button Sack,
The Three Button Sack, all with High Cut Vests and Straight Leg Trousers.

Coats are short, form fitting, with round corners—natural shoulders, soft fronts.

New, neat, graceful garments that will exactly meet the young men's ideas—new weaves in the Blueberry Blues, Blue Grays, Slate Grays, Tans, Light Browns, and Pencil Stripes and Hair Lines in White, Gold, Light Blue and Brown on various dark grounds—besides our true blue, never fading Serges.

Refreshments were served during the evening and interspersed with the speeches were piano solos by Arthur McLaugh and songs and recitations by John Paine.

TO LET

All sufferers from piles, old sores and all skin diseases know that ST. THOMAS' SALVE has no equal. Try it. All leading druggists, 35c.

THESE NEW TRAPPY SUITS

—SPECIAL MODELS FOR YOUNG MEN

Splendidly tailored—for

\$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15 up to \$22

EASTER GLOVES

Our specials—Cape, Dogskin and Chamois..... \$1.00

EASTER SHIRTS

The handsomest stock in Lowell... \$1.00, \$1.50

EASTER NECKWEAR

All new and rich in color, 50c to \$1.50

EASTER HATS

Derbies and soft hats—all new, \$1.50 to \$3.00

EASTER SHOES

All new lasts—hi-toes, nob toes—and the New English toes, Tans and Black, \$3.00 to \$4.50

EASTER SILK HOSE

All new Spring colors—pure silk with fine thread toes and heels..... 25c

MIDDLESEX TEAM

Still Leads in the Brunswick League

The standing in the Brunswick league shows that the Middlesex team is still in the lead with the Warrens in second place. Callahan of the Mountains is high man in the individual standing.

Team	Won	Lost	Pts
Middlesex	12	6	67.5
Warrens	12	8	62.5
Mountains	11	11	60.0
Plumbers	7	9	54.0
Bleachers	8	12	50.0
T. & S.	5	11	51.5

Individual standing:	Strings	Ave.
Callahan, Mountains	9	93.3
Richardson, Bleachers	9	97.3
McDermott, T. & S.	3	94
Whitehead, Bleachers	15	93
Hessman, Plumbers	9	92.1
Weldon, Plumbers	12	95
Harrington, Plumbers	9	92.7
Devine, Warrens	9	92.2
Boileau, Middlesex	15	92.3
McElroy, Bleachers	9	92
Sabre, Middlesex	15	91
Poyler, Middlesex	15	91.8
Burns, Plumbers	12	91.4
Preston, Warrens	15	90

THE CITY LEAGUE

In the City League the Palmonts are still on the top rung of the ladder, with a six string lead over the Crescents. The Brownies are in third place, while the N. E. T. & T. team is close behind. In the individual standing Martel holds the lead with the fine average of 103.15.

Team	Won	Lost	Pts
Palmonts	34	18	10,047
Crescents	28	29	17,195
Brownies	28	24	18,554
N. E. T. & T. Co.	24	24	16,878
Olympics	21	27	17,133
Alphes	9	31	13,983

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES

Player	Strings	Ave.
Bowler	24	103.15
Martel	24	99.20
Colman	23	99.0
LeBrum	23	98.12
Johnson	23	98.12
McCannan	23	98.12
Felding	23	98.19
Whalen	23	98.15
Hernandez	23	98.3
Perlin	23	98.3
Kelly	23	98.3
Singleton	23	98.3
J. E. Donohoe	23	98.3
Carpenter	23	98.3
J. P. Donohoe	23	98.3
Jewett	23	98.3
McCarthy	23	98.3
Giffen	23	98.3
Johnson	23	98.3
Rourke	23	98.3
Savage	23	98.3
E. P. Donohoe	23	98.3
Kennedy	23	98.3
Cunningham	23	98.3
Wilson	23	98.3
Flinders	23	98.3

The Brownies of the City League lost two strings and the total to Martel's Tigers at the Crescent alleys Saturday night. The Tremont & Suffolk team won three strings and the total from the Appletons in a game on the Crescent alleys Saturday evening.

Team	Won	Lost	Pts
Jewett	101	107	4
Mundy	86	107	14
Farrell	88	84	92
Donohoe	104	102	75
Kelly	98	95	105

Team	Won	Lost	Pts
Totals	478	435	494

Team	Won	Lost	Pts
Totals	505	484	508

Team	Won	Lost	Pts
Totals	466	471	471

Team	Won	Lost	Pts
Totals	438	423	461

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Totals	438	423	461

BIG SILVER CUP

Won by the Pawtucketville Team

The Sunday school track meet at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium Saturday night was won by the Pawtucketville Sunday school team. By winning the team received a big silver cup to be held until they are defeated by some other Sunday school team. The meet was held on two successive Saturday nights, March 24, and March 30.

The final standing in the meet was as follows: First place, the Pawtucketville Congregational S. S.; second place, the Trinitarian Congregational S. S.; third place, the Centralville M. S. S.; with the Elliot Congregational S. S. a close fourth; fifth place, the Fifth Street Baptist S. S.; with the First Baptist S. S., the First Presbyterian S. S., St. Anne's S. S., and the Lawrence Street Primitive Methodist S. S. closely contesting them for the place. There was but little difference between the five or six lowest teams in the meet and their exact standing was not determined.

The officials of the meet were: Scorer, Mr. T. R. Williams; starter, Mr. A. J. Wicks; judges, Messrs. Isaac Lamson, Sweeney Merrill, Lawrence Brown, and Wallace Gumb.

POOL TOURNAMENT

WAS WON BY PIERCE OF MERRIMACK SQUARE

The City pool tournament closed last week after a very successful season. Pierce of the Merrimack Square room was the winner of first place. W. Smith of the same room took second place. The other men were close behind these two men. The Merrimack Square team won the pool room standing by a good margin. Duchsene and Richter took first money in the individual standing with a run of 25 each.

The final standing was as follows:

Name	From	Won	Lost	H.L.
Pierce, Merrimack Sq.	29	7	21	43
Smith, Merrimack Sq.	25	11	17	47
Duchsene, Hurd St.	24	12	25	53
Dugdale, Scott's	23	12	15	45
Sica, Carr's	23	12	15	45
Donovan, Merrimack Sq.	21	15	15	45
Carney, Hurd St.	19	17	18	47
Robitaille, Carr's	18	15	15	45
Adams, Merrimack Sq.	18	15	15	45
Richter, Hurd St.	18	15	15	45
Greig, Carr's	16	20	14	44
Kellan, Scott's	17	19	16	45
Dicker, Scott's	13	23	21	57
Foley, Carr's	13	23	18	54
Morrison, Scott's	8	28	11	39
McGuirk, Hurd St.	6	30	14	44

POOL ROOM STANDING

Room	Won	Lost	H.L.
Merrimack Square	91	53	43
Carr's	70	53	43
Hurd Street	57	77	47
Scott's	61	53	43

PRIZE WINNERS FOR POINTE

First, C. Pierce, Merrimack Square, 410.
Second, W. Smith, Merrimack Square, 410.
Third, J. Duchsene, Hurd street, 41.
Fourth, A. Dugdale, Scott's, 42.

WINNERS FOR HIGH RUN

First and second, J. Duchsene and R. Richter, of Hurd street, with 25 each.
Third, C. Pierce, Merrimack Square, 42.
Fourth, M. Dickey, Scott's, 41.
Disqualified, a of prizes, Tuesday, April 2, at Carr's grand opening, Gorham street.

BOXING GOSSIP

The bouts this week are:

MONDAY

Bill McKinnon vs. Bill Heffey, Albany.
Joe Mandot vs. Owen Moran, New Orleans.
George Alger vs. Jack Dohan, Brooklyn.
Ray Houston vs. Clarence English, and Kid Carter vs. J. Webber, St. Joseph.

Paul Brock vs. Joe Phillips, Cleveland.
Wm. Kaufman vs. J. Albanese, Columbus.
Joe Jeannette vs. Griff Jones and Chicago Jimmy Murphy vs. Puckey Menden, New York.

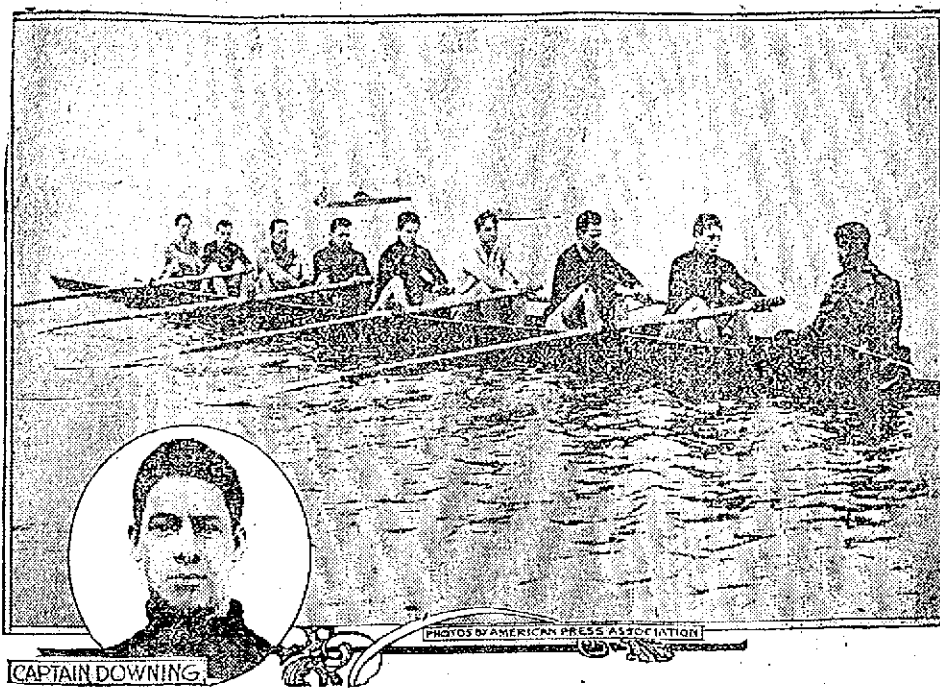
J. Barada vs. J. Cheser, Quincy, Ill.
TUESDAY
Gilbert Gallant vs. Charley Griffin, Freddie O'Brien vs. Kid McDonald, and two preliminaries, Central A. C. vs. Smith vs. Tommy Maloney, New York.
Herman Smith vs. Monte Dale, New York.

George Kirkwood vs. J. Greely, St. Louis.
WEDNESDAY
George Carpenter vs. Marcel Moreau, Paris.
Fred Yelle vs. Day Woods, New Bedford.
Bob Mohr vs. Jim Smith, New York.
Ray Temple vs. Jack Britton, Oakland, Cal.

THURSDAY
Joe Carroll vs. Young Murray, A. Wilbur vs. Billy Burke, Young Chass, and two preliminaries, Central A. C. vs. Smith vs. Young Scar, Newburyport.
Joe Jeannette vs. Black Bill, Lewiston, Me.
Johnny Gallant vs. Ed King, Adams.

FRIDAY
Mike Gibbons vs. Ernie Zanders, South Bound.
Jeff Doherty vs. Andy Parker, New Haven.
Chicago K. O. Brown vs. Charles Pierson, Kansas City.
Battling Reddy vs. Barry Hill, New York.

SATURDAY
Gilbert Gallant vs. Unknown, New York.



NEW YORK, April 1.—Columbia have a strong varsity eight and varsity four crews this season and should make a clean sweep of all the White and Blue's races. All of the other colleges except Wisconsin have been out for a spin. The Badgers are still confined to the indoor work, but Cornell, Pennsylvania and Syracuse have all been out this spring. There is but a month before the preliminary races on the Columbia schedule begin. These contests include the Annapolis race, the triangular regatta with Princeton and Pennsylvania and the Harlem regatta races, and Rice has mapped out a strenuous course of training for his proteges before the month of May arrives.

STATE RATE CASES

Committee of Governors File Brief With Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The governors of the states as a body today filed their solemn protest with the supreme court of the United States against the proposition to strike down state railroad rates as interfering with interstate commerce. They respectfully called upon the bench, having in "special charge of the covenant of the Union" to see that the boundaries of the states remain. It was the first time in the history of the nation that such a protest had been made.

The protest took the nature of a brief, filed as "friends of the court" by a committee of governors, Judson Harmon, of Ohio; Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri; and Charles H. Aldrich, of Nebraska. This committee was selected at a conference of governors last September. The brief was submitted in connection with the "state rate cases," set for oral argument today.

The brief was of peculiar interest coming so soon after the most recent decision of the interstate commerce commission that railroads submitting to low state rates, must give similar rates on interstate business.

Because the federal circuit court in the Minnesota freight and passenger rate cases held the rates invalid not only as confiscatory but by reason of their effect on interstate commerce, that case was taken as the text for the governors' protest. It was declared that what was said went directly to the right of every state to regulate state commerce, and was designed particularly to be applicable to the Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Kentucky, Ohio, Arkansas and West Virginia rate cases before the court. The governors had nothing to say about the confiscatory nature of the rates, but confined themselves to the interstate phase of the question.

The committee of governors set forth the claim that because Minnesota had required the railroads to reduce their rates from such cities as St. Paul, Minn., to Duluth, Minn., on the state boundary the interstate business of the railroads from St. Paul to Superior, Wis., just across the line from Duluth, had been affected. Similar conditions, it was stated, were to be found in Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo.; East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Iowa; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington and Newport, Ky. The vice of the Minnesota decision, it was urged, was not in an incorrect statement of Minnesota geography, but in the plain disregard of the provisions of the federal constitution, which established the relation of the nation and the states by giving one control over interstate matters and the other control over state affairs. It was admitted that there might be some effect on interstate commerce when states regulate state rates, but it was asserted time and again in the brief that if a railroad enjoys a reasonable return under state rates, it enjoys every right to which it is entitled.

"The test cannot be," declared the governors, "whether the effect of fixing the local rates may or will be to lead the railroads to lower their interstate rates, but whether the local rates are fair and reasonable, for if they are so and the sum of them is so much lower than the interstate rates as to lead shippers to take the trouble and risk of rebuilding or reshipping at State lines, this is a perfectly lawful condition, the advantage of which the public is entitled to enjoy. And as the cost and convenience of carriage in that way can be no less, but as it well known would rather be greater, the advantage would remain with the through rate, even if it were reduced so as to equal the sum of the local rates. The railroads cannot invoke the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution to shield themselves against fair and reasonable rates fixed by a state for its own internal business. The effect of these on interstate rates is not only incidental and indirect but also legitimate under the dual form of government through which we enjoy happiness and prosperity beyond compare.

"If the local rates are reduced by Minnesota are still fair and the reduction leads the railroads to lower through rates correspondingly, then interstate commerce will have been relieved of a burden instead of having one imposed on it; and this would be accomplished not directly by the action of the railroads themselves which would be only just and right."

Testing the Minnesota decision by its consequences, the governors declared that it was plain that the inevitable effect of the idea that business necessities, peculiar location of lines of transportation and of commercial centers can make an act of a state regulating its local rates a regulation of interstate rates and therefore invalid, would be the destruction of the state control over its own affairs.

"The right of state regulation extends to every business conducted within its borders, though such business also extend into interstate commerce. Any act regulating or affecting an enterprise having an interstate character necessarily affects the conditions under which it competes with like enterprises carried on in other states. This will apply to telephones, telegraphs, natural gas and oil companies and many other enterprises. And the passage of a law regulating the hours of labor within one state might make it difficult or impossible for its corporations or citizens to compete successfully with those engaged in the same business in other states where no such regulation exists. The same condition would arise from the passage of a workman's compensation law, or a law changing the liability of employers in one state, when other states have no such laws or different ones.

"If the doctrine is to be that the laws of trade may make the performance of a lawful duty by a state in the regulation of corporations doing business therein a regulation of interstate commerce, who is to prescribe the test or rule for applying it? Or shall we go to the logical conclusion that the laws of trade are higher than the constitution and must prevail without regard to the directness or extent of real or fancied interference with their full operation and effect?"

In concluding the governors' decision, the committee declared that the rate cases involved no conflict between state and federal authority, but a controversy between the states and the railroads.

"No one contends that congress could exercise any control over the purely internal commerce of the states," it was asserted. "The effect of the decision is not to take power from the states and leave it with congress, but to take power from the states and leave the railroads free to charge whatever rates they please in their traffic within the states, for if the states cannot regulate these rates nobody can."

"The Fourteenth Amendment protects the rights of carriers from invasion under the guise of regulation by either state or nation. It is not always easy to find the line which separates the domain of public authority from that of private right. But this is not so hard as it would be to trace the indirect effects of regulation by the states and by congress back and forth across the boundary of their respective jurisdictions. The boundary itself is plainly marked. We who have to do with administering the judicial power have in especial charge the covenant of the union and our plain duty is to see that this boundary is respected, leaving further responsibility to the people of the country and the agencies they have created for the regulation of commerce, state and interstate."

JEFFERY—The funeral of Mary Allison Jeffery will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home of her parents, 30 Wilson street. Friends invited. Undertaker Geo. M. Eastman in charge.

BROWN—The funeral of Mrs. Ellen M. Brown will take place at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning from her home, 59 Second avenue. Mass of requiem at St. Columba's church at 9 o'clock. J. F. O'Donnell & Sons in charge.

DRUM—The funeral of Patrick Drum will take place at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning from the funeral chapel of J. F. O'Donnell & Sons, undertakers. Mass of requiem at St. Michael's church at 9 o'clock.

CUMMINGS—The funeral of Mrs. Ellen Cummings will take place Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock from her late home, 324 Adams street. A funeral high mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. The burial will be in St. Patrick's cemetery. The funeral will be in charge of Undertaker Charles H. Molloy.

DUMONT—The funeral of the late John J. Dumont will take place Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock from his late home, 100 West Sixth street and there will be a high mass of requiem at St. Louis' church at 9 o'clock. Funeral Director James W. McKenna in charge.

DEATHS
KEMP—Florence G. Kemp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emory Kemp, died yesterday in Carlisle, aged one year, six months and two days.

CUMMINGS—Mrs. Ellen Cummings died yesterday at her home, 22 Adams street. She leaves a husband, John Cummings, and one daughter, Miss Mary Cummings and one brother, Patrick Quinn.

PANTASPOLOS—Christina Pantaspolos died yesterday at the Lowell hospital, aged 77 years. The body was removed to the rooms of Undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons.

HONOCKS—Rachel Honocks died yesterday at the Chelmsford street hospital, aged 67 years. The body was removed to the rooms of Undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons.

COTE—Lea Cote, aged 17 years and eight months, died yesterday at her home, 11 Ford street. She leaves her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cote, three brothers, Romeo, Eugene and Elphège Cote, and two sisters, Bertha and Marie Blanche Cote.

JEFFERY—Mrs. Mary Allison Jeffery died yesterday at the Lowell General hospital, aged 25 years, eight months and 11 days. Besides her husband Ephraim Jeffery, she is survived by a son, Austin, her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Scobie, two sisters, Josephine E. and Matilda F. and three brothers, Herbert J., Percy A. and Harvey C. Scobie.

ELLENWOOD—Harriet M. Ellenwood died this morning at her residence, 183 School street, aged 84 years. She was the widow of John S. Ellenwood. She leaves one son, Loren J. Ellenwood notice later.

JOHNSON—Arthur William Johnson, youngest son of August and Signe Johnson, aged four months and 22 days, died Saturday at the home of his parents, in East Chelmsford.

DRUM—Patrick Drum, an old resident of St. Michael's parish, died this morning. He leaves a nephew, James J. and three nieces, Mrs. Mary Cosgrove, Miss Sarah Rey and Miss Charlotte McCasland and a grandson, George Drum. The remains were taken to the chapel of J. F. O'Donnell & Sons.

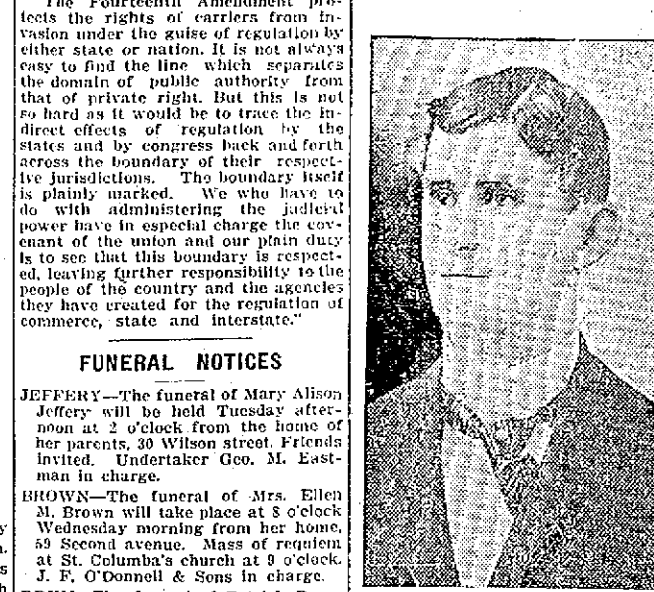
BROWN—Mrs. Ellen M. Brown, an esteemed resident of St. Columba's parish, died this morning at her home, 59 Second avenue, aged 64 years. The deceased was the widow of Philip Brown. She leaves to mourn her loss one daughter, Mary E., and one son, Henry, the latter of Pawtucket, R. I., and one brother, William Powers of Boston.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

THOMAS F. GARVEY

Appointed to a Government Position

James F. Gill, collector of the port of Boston, has named ex-Councilman Thomas F. Garvey a special deputy revenue agent to assist Collector A. Thompson of this district. Mr. Garvey's duties will be confined solely to the Harvard brewery in this city. The appointment was made on recommendation of Mr. Thompson, to whom Mr. Garvey's friends feel greatly indebted. Mr. Garvey is secretary of the Cigar Makers' union and is a cigar manufacturer.



THOMAS F. GARVEY

Deposits made on or before April 6th at The Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank begin to draw interest on that date.

FUNERALS

McGEEVER—The funeral of Miss Rose McGeever took place Saturday from the home of her parents, Daniel and Isabella McGeever, 255 Concord street. At the Immaculate Conception church high mass of requiem was sung at 10 o'clock by Rev. Fr. McQuaid, O. M. I. The choir, under the direction of Charles P. Smith, sang the Gregorian chant. Miss Hugh Walker was the organist. At the offertory Mr. Frank J. King sang "The Jesus." After the elevation "O Meritum Passionis" was sung by Isabel McKiernan. As the body was borne from the church, "The Profundis" was sung by the choir. The bearers were Richard, Carolyn, James Sullivan, Eddie White, James Harrington, Wm. Corbett, Paul O'Neill. The burial was in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery where the communal prayers were read by Rev. Fr. McQuaid. Funeral Director John P. Rogers was in charge.

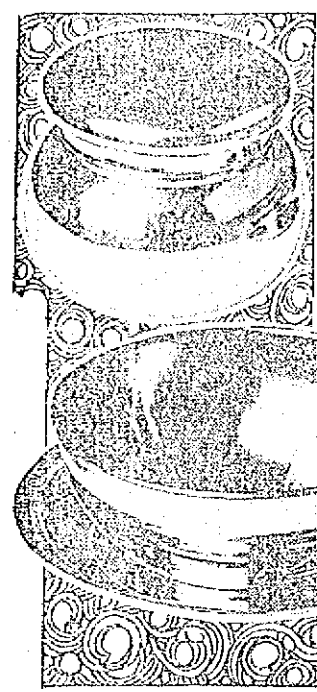
The floral tributes included: Large pillow inscribed "Our Darling," from the family; spray of pink, the shaving room of the American Hide & Leather company; spray of roses, Midnight; spray of pink, Herbert J. Harrington; J. Beaudet McMahon; James W. Brady; spray of roses, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Corcoran; spray of pink, Mrs. Daniel Hennessy; spray of pink with ribbon inscribed "Rose," Mr. and Mrs. Carolyn and family; spray of pink, Mrs. Melville Harrington; large wreath of roses, Mr. and Mrs. J. Molloy of Woburn; spray of sweet peas, Mrs. Patrick Foley and family of Stoughton.

SHAVLEY—The remains of Mrs. Eva E. Shavley were consigned to the final resting place Saturday. The funeral left the home, No. 72 Twelfth street, at 8:30 and proceeded to St. Michael's church, where a high mass of requiem was sung by Fr. Mullin. The choir, under the direction of Thomas F. Mullin, sang the Gregorian mass. Miss Carolyn White, organist. At the offertory A. Perault sang "O Meritum Passionis." As the body was borne from the church "In Paradisum" was sung by the choir. The bearers were William Ryan, Richard Ryan, Jr., Edward Ryan, Albert Lavoye, Ernest Bouchard, Arthur Perault, number of the shopmates of Mr. Shavley walked from the house to the church and the funeral was largely attended. The burial took place in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery, where communal prayers were read by Fr. Mullin. Funeral Director John P. Rogers was in charge.

Among the many floral tributes were: Pillow, inscribed "Wife," from the husband; pillow, inscribed "Our Eva," from family of deceased; basket, Alice Reilly; large standing cross, Electric Dept. of the Boat Corporation; basket, Mr. and Mrs. Etta Lees; spray, Miss Mae Shinnery; wreath, the Groupon family; basket, Mr. and Mrs. Meagher; spray, the Fayreau family; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Phil; spray, Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy; wreath, Lavolo family; spray, James Boyle; spray, Mrs. S. Robinson; spray, Martell family; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Keough; spray,

LUXURIOUS CHRISTENING GIFTS

For the Baby Aristocrat



THE NEW PORRIDGE SET.

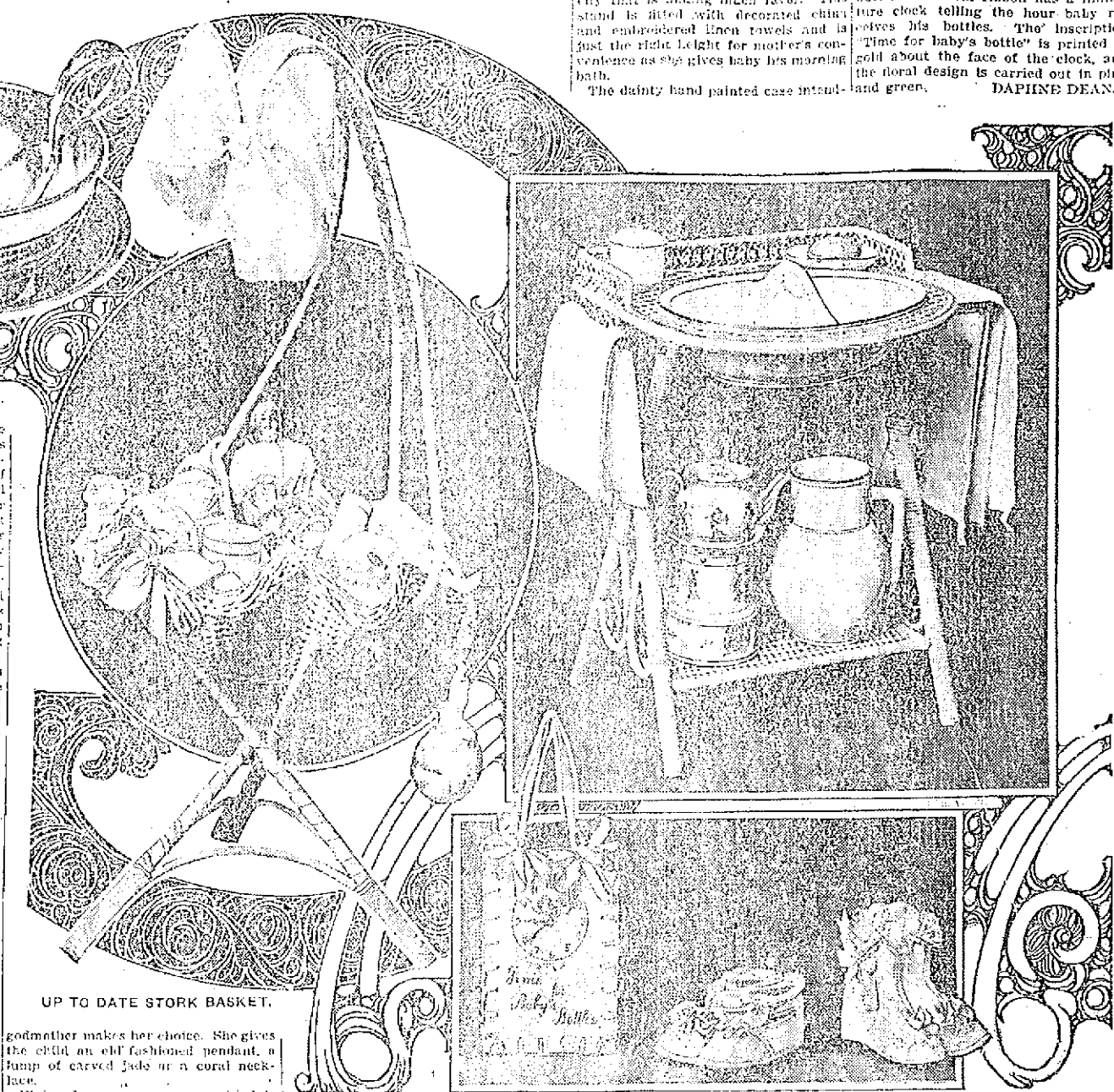
WHAT the child is to have for his christening gift is a question that arises up-ermost in the minds of the infant's godfather and mother and friends generally. The godmother usually has more ideas on the subject than she can carry out, but the poor godfather if left alone to decide is very uncertain in his mind. In fact, nothing seems to present itself favorably as a present except the time honored silver mug. Now every woman knows that these drinking vessels have been relegated to a far limbo as christening gifts.

It should be remembered that baby is about to set up housekeeping when he arrives at the age of being christened and that his arrangements may be well forestalled by the presentation of a comfortable chair of the high persuasion.

The new high chair is capable of many changes and can be converted into a table by a touch of the hand. Upon the table there are many entertaining pastimes for the baby's delectation, such as a row of colored balls upon a wire, with which the little fellow can play when he is capable of amusing himself.

Why not consider the perambulator as a possibility? It may well be argued that the chariot will in course of time pass out of the little one's ken, whereas the high chair, though it too will suffer from the same disability, will at any rate be found somewhere in the house. A debutante of the season whose high chair of babyhood has been preserved now uses it for her pet "pump" when he eats dinner with the family.

The only drawback to the presentation of a pendant or a necklace is that some patterns are dated, but there are several that never go out of fashion, and it is among these that the wise



UP TO DATE STORK BASKET.

godmother makes her choice. She gives the child an old fashioned pendant, a lamp of carved jade or a coral necklace.

Pictured are some very up to date and useful gifts. A luxurious set of porridge bowl and sugar holder, with a special spoon that may be held tight by

little fingers, is particularly attractive for an expensive gift. These charming sets come in silver and gold and in

thin white china with silver deposited for the safekeeping of letters written to baby's mother at the time of his birth is also to be seen among the illustrations. Two pairs of little French booties are shown, and a little hand painted pad buttoned with ribbon has a miniature clock telling the hour baby receives his bottles. The inscription "Time for baby's bottle" is printed in gold about the face of the clock, and the floral design is carried out in pink and green.

DAPHNE DEAN.

STRIPED PARASOLS ARE THE MODE



BELL SHAPED SUNSHADE.

THE illustration is the new bell shaped sunshade, which bids fair to eclipse all other plain colored styles of parasols this season. Many of these models are in gay colorings. In the picture the sunshade is of black and white striped silk, and the silk slips up on the handle in the new fashion.

APPLE PIE LORE

THINK there are as many ways of making apple pie as there are differences in the American palates that appreciate its worth. One of the greatest errors the amateur pie maker is likely to be guilty of is sweetening her apples before they are baked. The second is to use too plain a crust. A plain crust is allowable for a berry pie or one with custard filling, but never with one of apple. An apple pie demands the tenderest, flakiest crust that it is possible to fabricate.

Neither is it possible to make a good pie of hard, ordinary apples, though it is attempted every day, housekeepers being too often possessed of the notion that any kind of apple can go into a pie. They seem to think if the crust is good it will atone for the filling. And this is at least one reason why one sees so many flavorless apple pies.

Select ripe, tart apples. Put the pie into a very hot oven on the lower shelf, and as it cooks on the bottom lift it to the top shelf to brown. Then lift it out of the oven, remove the cover, sweeten the filling with sugar and add nutmeg or any spices desired. Mix the sugar and spices thoroughly with the apples. Add a teaspoonful of butter and stir that in also. Replace the cover and set the pie back into the oven, dredging a little powdered sugar over the top. Let it stand a moment or two in the oven, or if the oven has been slightly cooled off let it stand a moment longer. One housewife lets her apple pies stand ten minutes in a very slow oven after they are cooked and the sugar and spices are added.

A world famous chef, who, though foreign himself, has a liberal sprinkling of American recipes in his cookbooks, favors his apple pies with cinnamon instead of nutmeg, using a saltspoonful of ground cinnamon to every four apples. In some localities they add three cloves and a half a lemon rind (grated) to the apple filling and call it Irish American pie. Tarts prepared in this way make an agreeable change from the more accepted recipe.

To vary the usual accompaniment to apple pie of cheese, the cheese might be grated over the crust and then set in the oven to melt. One or two spoonfuls of other fruit is occasionally used to "dress up" a plain apple pie. For example, farmers' wives occasionally sprinkle the top of the pie, before putting on the crust, with about half a cup of preserved grapes. A few cooked cranberries may take the place of the grapes. They will color the pie a delicate pink and add a "twang" to the flavor. If the berries have not been properly sweetened extra sugar should be added. Some housekeepers who like eccentricities add a few dates to an apple pie. Some other makers add a few raisins, or quince jelly for a change may be spread over the top of an apple pie before putting on the crust. It may also be used under a meringue. To add a festive touch to a plain apple pie decorate the top crust, after sprinkling lightly with powdered sugar, with triangles of quince jelly. Small triangles of this jelly are also pretty on a meringue apple pie. For a meringue apple pie the undercrust is baked first and when crisp and brown is filled with apple sauce and flavored with either lemon or nutmeg or both. The undercrust is sure to be done in this case. To prevent it puffing up in the center while it is baking fill it with bread-crumbs and then dump them out when it is done and put the apples in their place. The bread-crumbs may be laid aside for breading oysters and crotons minutes in a very slow oven after they are cooked and the sugar and spices are added.

Before covering the pie with the meringue it is well to let it stand in a hot oven for about ten or fifteen minutes. For a change, try heating the meringue through, or partly through, the filling of the pie. When all of it is beaten through add a strong flavoring of lemon or orange to the apples and sweeten well. If not strongly flavored in this way a pie of this kind is apt to be flavorless.

The Modish Shoe Well Cut and Graceful

WHERE are the worn down heel and crumpled, bulging foot of yesterday? No longer does the woman of fashion endeavor to pose her weight on a pair of minuscule, unpleasantly curved heels in a pathetic endeavor to get away from the clumsy, flat footed appearance which was her only alternative. The heel of the day—the heel which is a mode—is a happy combination of comfort and beauty. The foot rests firmly and comfortably on it, and yet so cunningly is it cut its appearance is both attractive and dressy. The modern shoe is cut with such accuracy and skill that the toes never collapse and by their tension which inform the general public that the owner has no foot in that portion of the shoe. In this department also art has stepped in to assist well meaning but awkward nature, and now even those whose purses are slim may easily procure comfortable, well cut and pleasing footwear at moderate prices.

You will have to go far before you chance on the worn down heel that was once a proud point much too small to support the weight of a normally sized woman. But a very few years ago that was a sight familiar to all, for it was only the very rich who could afford to keep such exquisite heels in good condition. It is a revolution that was largely forced by the forces of Dame Fashion in a different section of the world of dress. For when voluminous folds and sweeping dust and germ collecting draperies disappeared, and the foot consequently appeared in greater prominence, it became imperative that it should assume a pleasing appearance. It was necessary—fashion required it—and therefore it became an accomplished fact.

Little Journeys In Fashionland

THE little has come into its own again, cuts and collars, the edge of the simple bodice and even skirts are elaborated with various kinds of ruffles.

Trimming of oriental design and coloring are among the foremost in the good graces of Dame Fashion. But native woven embroidered and metallic laces are also lavishly used.

In the face of all that is said regarding the return of the full skirt, large sleeves, etc., the long, straight line remains, and it is doubtful that the old fashioned generosity in garments' latitude will ever find favor again.

Wool goods with satin dots and borders of graduated satin stripes are among the new imported fabrics that are attractive this spring.

Tops on Trains

One of the English railways has provided an alleviation of the discomforts of travel which does not seem to have occurred to the companies in this country. It provides a box of toys with which a child may amuse itself during the journey.

Suit For Country Club Wear



SOME of the embroidered linens with a square drawn work motifs done delicately on the fabric are charming. These drawn work motifs are extremely fashionable this year, and the woman who knows how to do this pretty and not difficult needlework may make for herself a handsome costume at very little expense. The suit illustrated is of pale pink linen, the embroidery and drawn work being done with white threads. The edges of the coat are scalloped, giving a dainty finish. The skirt is narrow, according to the prevailing idea, and the loose coat fastens across toward one side with a single brooch button.

Way to Renovate Last Year's Skirts

A WOMAN clever with her needle will be able this spring to make over her last year's dress skirts with little trouble. On some skirts the addition of a flat panier—nothing to make the hips look big—will work the marvel, or if the skirt can be so adjusted as to bring a little fullness just below the belt in the back, a scant stitching, it will take on new life and be up to the minute in style. A bit of width is allowed around the feet, but this is often as not comes from a slashing of some kind filled in with a contrasting material or a panel of the dress fabric trimmed in some fashion with braid or stitched straps. Even the hip slashing, which is newer than the foot effect, may be used in conjunction with the latter on extreme models. When this effect is employed a belt of contrasting material is inserted and the frock is slashed at the seam over the hips, caught at about the knee line and allowed to open again at the foot of the skirt. One side or both may be treated in this way. Where the skirt seems otherwise hapless a judicious draping may make all the difference in the world. The drapery must not make the figure look thick. It may be of the foundation material, or in an evening frock it may be of lace or chiffon. At any rate, it swirls about the figure and makes one side different from the other. It may be full over the hips or it may loop low and then be cut off short at one side to allow of full drapery, which emerges at the knee and is pulled around and up over the other side.

A Safe and Good Hair Restorative

THERE is nothing more beautiful than a woman's hair. It is a blessing when only features are beyond repair. For angularity and sharpness are softened when there is a delicate framing of pretty hair around one's face.

It is entirely out of the question to change the color of the hair without injurious results, and nature provides the shade which best suits the owner's complexion. But when the hair is dead looking or appears dirty, broken and not well arranged, it destroys the best appearance in the world.

Let the hair be over so thick, broken or dull, the following formula will increase its growth and impart a beautiful sheen and change its dull appearance. Boil a double handful of sage with one-half a pound of salt and saffron in one quart of water. Use the tea. Strain it into a large bottle, add as much oil as you can hold on the end of a knife blade and put into the mixture a center worth of bay rum and a cent's worth of witch hazel. Apply it to the scalp with a medicine dropper. If the scalp is dry use a very little vasoline on the hair. The liquid will cut the grease. This is a safe, cheap and wonderfully good hair tonic.

Decorations For the Tea Table

THE very latest and smartest of tea table decorations is the floral electrocution that sheds its softened rays over the pretty table appointments and throws a becoming glow over the face of the hostess as she pours tea.

Two of these electric lamps are shown in the illustration. One represents a miniature apple tree, the globe



being colored and shaped to look like apples. The stems and leaves are of metal. The plant is fitted into a metal bowl, in which is the wire that connects with the electric supply.

The other lamp displays a spray from a rosebush, the lamp springing from the center of a miniature American Beauty rose.

An electric battery can be placed under the table when the lamp is used, but it is more convenient when the house is wired to attach it directly to the household supply of electric light.

Just Remember

That a few drops of oil of lavender will sweeten the air in a room and a little sprinkled in the bedrooms before they are shut up for the summer will keep the books from molding.

Tulle Hats For Wear In the Early Spring

TULLE hats have already made their appearance in the shops, and so dainty and charming are these lightweight toques that it is hard for any woman to resist their attractions.

The most adorable things are being fashioned of tulle piled high and very light over an invisible wire frame and finally trailed over, veritably trellised, with flowers.

A model of this sort was seen which was effected in geranium colored tulle and trailed over the left side with geraniums and foliage. A touch of velvet was introduced in the form of two velvet loops placed just in front.

A similar idea might be worked out with hyacinths and roses, but the all flower toque will be conspicuous by its absence. We shall have, however, feathers and flowers, as, for example, a high upstanding crown entirely fashioned of peacock ostrich and lined with marabout set within a narrow brim of flowers without foliage.

A singularly smart black and white toque was arranged after this manner, the feathers being white and the wreath consisting of great black magnolias with yellow centers.

The tulle and flower toque lends itself to many combinations, and the girl who is clever with her needle should be able to devise such a toque at comparatively small expense.

Useful Information To One Going Abroad

If you are one of the lucky mortals soon to cross the briny to other lands, remember that the less luggage you take the greater will be your comfort in traveling.

First of all you will need a warm steamer rug.

Also a wrap of extra heavy thickness to wear on shipboard.

A close fitting soft hat is necessary for comfort when sitting in a deck chair.

The wrap will be found useful to slip on during a night journey in a railway carriage.

Even in southern Europe, where the days are warm, the nights are often chilly.

Have a well made traveling suit of a color that will not show the dust.

Have your hat trimmed of the sort that will withstand wind, weather and hard wear.

Take two pairs of sensible walking shoes.

It will be found economical to have the traveling blouse of the color of the suit.

This may be brightened by lingerie collars and cuffs.

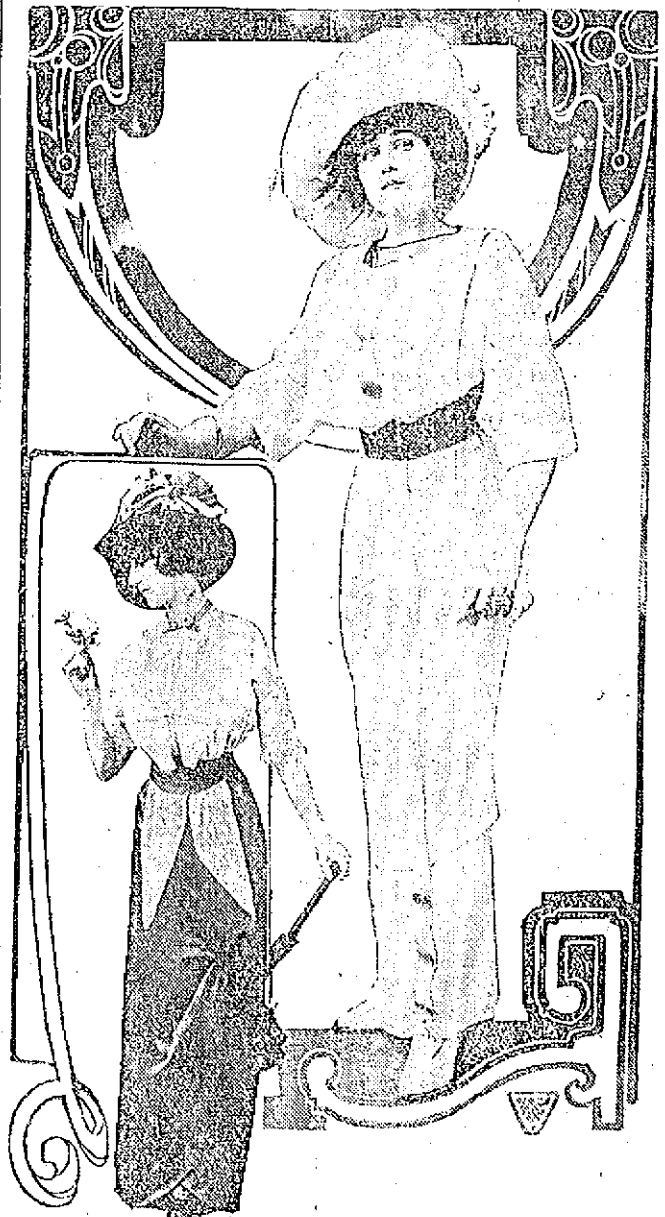
You will need at least one pretty costume for dinner and dressy occasions.

A kimono is, of course, indispensable. Rubbers and umbrella should not be forgotten.

A fancy blouse for afternoon wear should also be included.

Nearly all the above mentioned articles may be packed in one large suitcase or a carryall if it is not desirable to take a trunk along.

THEY'RE FASHIONABLE THIS SPRING



TOWELING FROCK AND NEW FICHU.

VERY simple and very chic is this Paris frock of thin white cotton craps with trimming bands and a square collar of the new Turkish toweling fabric. A wide belt of black green leather, with leather buttons to match, and a tucker of black net make this white frock exceedingly striking. The buttoned boots are of white buckskin. The fichu illustrated spells the last word in this fashionable adjunct of the toilet. It is made of princess white lace and shows long ends coming from under the belt at the waist.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV. WESTERN DIV.

To Boston.	From Boston.	To Boston.	From Boston.
Lve. Arr.	Lve. Arr.	Lve. Arr.	Lve. Arr.
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6:45 7:50	8:14 9:12	9:45 10:53	12:05 1:10
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SUNDAY TRAINS

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6:45 7:50	8:14 9:12	9:45 10:53	12:05 1:10
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12:45 1:50	2:14 3:12	3:45 4:53	5:05 6:10
6:45 7:50	8:14 9:12	9:45 10:53	12:05 1:10

SUNDAY TRAINS

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COTTON MILLS STRIKE

(Continued)

When we have straightened out the matter in this city, and we are going to do it soon, you will be known as the biggest factor in bringing about a settlement. What you are doing now in trying to bring about better wages and shorter hours, you are doing for your boys and girls who will replace you in the mills.

The union of the managers of mills is to secure the most work possible for the least wage possible, but we have not something that we own, our labor and that is in the market but we will sell it at our price only. Go to the mill and see the conditions. You will find that the mill owners are not doing what you deserve.

The wages of these trade unions are a good deal higher than they were 60 years ago, and their day's work is shorter.

The lawless ought to get even more pay than the mill owner because he works in an artificial and sometimes injuriously heated building while the other enjoys the glorious sunshine on the outside.

If the Lowell strike continues we will have to hold more frequent meetings and if not we will hold street union meetings, and I want to see every local union member attend them.

No man wants to put his children to work at an early age if he can help it, and in order to overcome this and give them a proper education we must have higher wages. We have been fighting child labor, higher wages and shorter hours, and we are going to win. All of you ponder on the situation. You know you need higher wages and this cannot be obtained with violence or entreaties, but by

FOUR STRIKE ARRESTS TODAY

STRIKERS WERE FINED

They Were Found Guilty on a Charge of Assault

Mike Poloski, Mary Kokoski and Mike Klock, three alleged strikers, were brought before the court this morning. Poloski was charged with assault upon an unknown person and the other two were charged with assault and battery on Major E. J. Noyes, the corporation detective. The assault took place in Suffolk street, near the corner of Moody street, while the parade of strikers was passing through that street.

The court after considering the evidence in the case found all three guilty and fined Poloski \$50, the Kokoski woman \$45, and Klock \$30. Judge Pickman in commenting on the case said: "These are fines today but I will not say what will happen later when some of these cases come before me."

Sent to Jail

Clemente Kutchnik was charged with intimidating Annie Janaska on Thursday of last week and assault and battery on the same person on Friday. He was brought before the court last Saturday but after part of the cases had been heard it was continued until this morning. This was one of the cases in connection with the strike. The court after considering the testimony in the case found the man guilty on both counts and ordered him sentenced to jail for 30 days on the charge of assault and battery. The case of intimidation was placed upon the files of the court.

PROTEST AGAINST JAMES H. ROONEY

The following letter from the chairman of the republican city committee, protesting against the election of James H. Rooney as registrar of voters, was received at the city clerk's office today:—

Lowell, Mass., March 30, 1912.

To the Members of the Municipal Council:

At a meeting of the executive committee of the republican city committee, held on the above date, it was voted that a protest be filed with your honorable board against the election of James H. Rooney as a registrar of voters for the city of Lowell, representing the republican party.

I therefore protest his election on the following point:

Section 27 of chapter 560, acts of 1907, requires members of the board of registrars equally, as to point on numbers, to represent each of the two leading political parties as determined at the preceding state election.

That it is evident from this section that the selection shall be of members of said political parties.

That said Rooney has not identified himself with any political party and therefore cannot be said to represent any political party.

I therefore ask that the election of said Rooney be declared null and void because of illegality and that a choice be made from the list of declared republicans.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES McDOWELL,

Chairman Republican City Committee.

BIG FINES IMPOSED



STRIKERS PARADING IN LAWRENCE STREET, NEAR WATERHEAD MILLS

Strikers Were Found Guilty of Assault in Court Today

The strike is still on although the United Textile Workers of America are trying to bring about a settlement, and all the cotton mills of the city are closed tight.

A large number of people gathered at the mill gates this morning with hopes that the mills would be open, but when they were informed the mills would not open until further notice they were a disappointed lot.

Four arrests were made today in connection with unlawful picketing, three at the corner of Moody and Suffolk streets, this morning, one of those arrested being a woman, and it required the combined strength of four stalwart officers to place the latter in the auto patrol. The fourth arrest was made near the plant of the Bigelow Carpet Co. in Market street this noon. The prisoners are foreigners.

The I. W. W. held a meeting in their new quarters in Higgins hall this morning and voted to hold a mass meeting on the South common tomorrow afternoon. A committee was named to secure permission from the chief of police, and the permit was granted providing the meeting will be held in an orderly manner. The meeting was addressed this morning by Elizabeth G. Flynn and William Trautmann. The latter took opportunity to congratulate the superintendent of police for the efficient manner in which he has so far handled the strike situation.

A largely attended mass meeting of the local loomfixers was held this morning in Runels building, the meeting being addressed by John Golden and Carl Wyatt. The speakers urged the loomfixers to gather under the banner of the Loomfixers' union.

The Greeks held no meeting today, but they are firm in their strike, and there is no fear of them giving up the battle, according to their leader, Dr. Demopoulos.

The Loomfixers' and the Weavers' unions have mailed their demands to the mill officials, but they have not as yet heard from the latter on any proposition for a settlement.

The strikers arrested today were heavily fined in police court today by Judge Pickman.

Continued to page eight

OBSERVE LOWELL DAY

Exercises Held in the Schools of the City Today

Exercises appropriate to the observance of Lowell day were held in the public and parochial schools today and elaborate and interesting programs were in order. There were many pretty features in connection with the exercises including the presentation of the medals offered by the Lowell board of trade for the best essay on the subject "Beginning of Cotton Industry in Lowell." In each instance the essay was read by the author and the presentations were made by representatives of the board of trade. The names of winners were announced in Saturday's Sun. The first prize, a 14 karat gold medal, went to Margaret Blackie of the Bartlett school. The other medals are of sterling silver.

Bartlett School

School chorus, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean;" "Passaconaway's Farewell Address;" Reginald Cox; presentation of penmanship buttons; reading of prize composition, "The Beginning of the Cotton Industry in Lowell," by the author, Margaret Blackie; presentation of medal by Judge Hadley; Glee club; "The Merrimack River;" William Ready; "The Story of Lucy Larcom's Life as a Lowell Mill Girl;" Gladys Green; Glee club; remarks by Judge Hadley; school chorus, "America."

The composition written by Miss Blackie, winner of the gold medal, is printed below:

Miss Blackie's Composition

At the beginning of the 19th century, England wholly monopolized the cotton manufacturing industry, through the invention of power machines and the establishment of the factory system. In New England people still used

Continued to page eight.

OFFICER HOLLAND

Promoted to the Liquor Squad

James E. Holland, for many years a wagon officer of the police department, has been promoted to the liquor squad and started on his duties yesterday.



PATROLMAN JAMES HOLLAND

Today, he having taken the place of the late Daniel W. Corgan. John T. Kelley has been assigned to wagon duty.

BRACES

BRACES

75c and \$1.00

DOWS, Druggist

Cor. Central and Merrimack Sts.

YES WE CAN!

Have all the ice cream we want!

It's different now, with our little electric motor.

We rest while it turns the freezer.

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.

60 Central Street

Wise are the People

Who start to save in the spring-time of life. They will then more readily acquire the saving habit which makes ample provision for the autumn of life.

Open an account with the Merrimack River Savings Bank.

4% Interest Paid

MERRIMACK RIVER SAVINGS BANK

417 MIDDLESEX STREET

INTEREST BEGINS

Wednesday, April 3

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

TRADERS NATIONAL BANK

Hours: 8:30 to 3; Saturdays 8:30 to 12:30 and 1 to 9 p. m.

Glasses Troubles?

J. A. McEvoy OPTICIAN

SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

SERIES OF ACCIDENTS

One Man Stabbed and a 15-Year Old Boy Was Shot

Joseph Joseph, living in Gorham street, was accidentally stabbed in the right shoulder last night, the affair taking place at the corner of Gorham and Middlesex streets. Joseph, it is said, was walking along the street, when some young boys were annoying a foreigner. The latter drew out a slippo, it is alleged, and drove it into Joseph's shoulder, thinking he was striking one of the boys. The injured man was removed to the Emergency hospital, where his wound was dressed.

Bitten By Dog

Robert Mellor, a school boy, aged 11 years, and residing at 437 Lawrence street, was bitten by a dog yesterday on the back of the left hand. The

NOTICE

There will be a meeting of all cotton weavers held at 22 Middle street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All weavers are requested to attend.

NOTICE

During the construction of the new Sun building the business office and all departments of The Sun will be located at 115 Palge street, opposite the Free Baptist church.

Telephone 269.

CAR SPRINKLERS

Two Were Put In Operation Today

The municipal council went out this afternoon to view streets mentioned in sewer petitions to be acted upon at the council meeting to be held tomorrow afternoon. The streets visited by the members included Damon street in Waverlyville and Carolyn and Hoisvert streets and Perry lane in Centerville.

Sprinklers in Operation

Two of the three car sprinklers were put in operation this morning and the third car will get busy about May 1. Commissioner Brown says that in order to properly care for the streets, four car sprinklers are necessary and he may suggest the need of a fourth sprinkler to the municipal council. The streets are in good condition for this season of the year and with the car sprinklers in operation the conditions of travel will in all probability, be made quite comfortable. The newly paved streets do not hold the water.

HOME RULE SURE

Says Redmond at a Tremendous Meeting in Dublin

DUBLIN, April 1.—Not within the memory of any person competent to judge has this city witnessed a demonstration in favor of home rule equal to that which was held yesterday.

The gathering exceeded the most sanguine expectations and all the authorities agreed last night that more than 100,000 persons actually participated in the four great meetings which took place.

O'Connell street which was the scene of the demonstration, was so densely thronged from the O'Connell bridge to Rutland square, a distance of half a mile, 724 acres in area, that those who took part were literally packed like the traditional sardine.

The crowd overflowed into the adjoining streets, but notwithstanding the immense concourse and the excitement inspired by the hope of freedom, the best of order prevailed.

Special trains, which began their journeys early in the morning, brought thousands upon thousands from every part of the country. The total estimate of the multitude which thronged the city ranged from 250,000 to 500,000 people.

The procession started from the Mansion house at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, passing the Old Parliament house and through College and O'Connell streets.

Predicts Home Rule Triumph

The thoroughfares were lined by thousands of spectators along the en-

tire route of the parade. John Redmond, Dillon, Devlin and other leaders were welcomed with the wildest enthusiasm which was manifested in shouts of joy, tears and prayers.

Redmond spoke from a platform at the base of the Parnell monument, but his words were audible to little more than one-twentieth of the vast audience which was jammed about the statue. He predicted the early and complete triumph of the cause of home rule and said that no Irishman need fear home rule on account of his religion.

Among the speakers was John O'Callaghan of Boston, representing the United Irish league of America. The meeting was believed to be the largest held in Ireland since the great meeting at the Hill of Tara presided over by Daniel O'Connell.

CAMBRIDGE LOST

Oxford Won the Varsity Race

POTNEY, England, April 1.—Oxford won the eight-oared race with Cambridge university today from Putney to Mortlake. The race between the two crews on Saturday resulted in a draw, owing to the swamping of both shells.

LIGHT ON SOCIALISM

Instructive Discourse Before K. of C. by Edward F. McSweeney

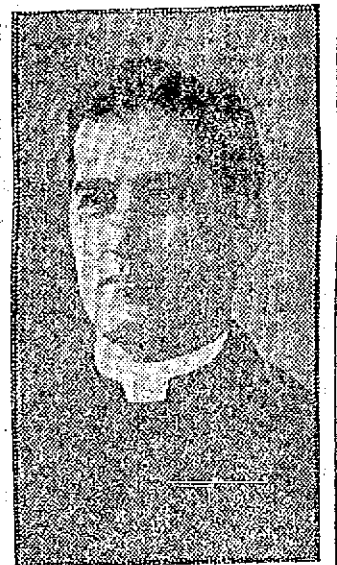
The lecture by Edward F. McSweeney of Boston in Associate hall yesterday should be read and studied by every citizen of Lowell. The speaker showed that the Socialist proposition is visionary and impractical, and that it would not only destroy private ownership but the family and the home. He also explained the fad known as Christian Socialism. The main points of the address are given below.

AT ASSOCIATE HALL
The lecture on socialism delivered at Associate hall yesterday afternoon by Edward F. McSweeney, chairman of the trustees of the Boston Consumptives hospital, was the best ever heard here on that important subject. It was held under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus and was attended by a very large audience including mill agents, city officials and prominent men of all classes. Mr. McSweeney had been heard at the board of trade banquet and those who listened to his discourse on that occasion were anxious to hear him discuss socialism. He went to the bottom of this subject in the course of his address, only an abstract of which is given here. He exposed the real aims and the fundamental principles of socialism.

Rev. W. George Mullin presided and before introducing the speaker, he announced that Mr. McSweeney would be glad to answer questions from any source. There was ample opportunity after the lecture to ask questions, but none were asked.

Mr. McSweeney's Address

During the course of his address Mr. McSweeney spoke as follows:
For the last seven years the world has been in a constant ferment of unrest. To students of history it seems as if the conditions which exist all over the world today are comparable only with the era preceding the transition of Rome from a republic into an empire, and that preceding the French revolutions of 1789 and 1848. Since



REV. W. GEORGE MULLIN
Who Presided at Lecture

1906, there have been revolutions in Turkey, Mexico, Portugal and China; an attempt at revolution in Russia and an overthrow of church influence in France and Portugal. Europe has been on the verge of a war over Morocco, and affairs in Tripoli are now straining the peaceful relations of Europe. We have had labor wars in France, Italy, England, and are on the verge of one in the United States. When we come to seek for the cause of this unrest, we find it to be the universal increase in the cost of living, which has been going on since 1897, but has been most apparent during this period from 1905 onward, and which promises to continue until there is an international agreement as to the basic causes, and a united action as to remedy. Wage-earners really

suffer the least from this advance in the cost of living, because wages generally have advanced a little more than 60 per cent of the advance in the cost of living; but since wages are measured by what they will buy, the net result to labor has been actually a decrease in wages. The real foundation of the great radical agitation now under way is unrest of the salaried workers, clerks, government employees and those persons who live on inherited incomes. A clerk receiving \$20 a week fourteen years ago, whose salary has not been advanced, is actually receiving \$12 a week today. A widow finds that it requires today 6 per cent on \$150,000 to purchase as much as she could buy with 5 per cent on \$100,000 in 1907. This salaried, government and leisure class have been hit hard by the increase in the cost of living. Most of them do not know why this is so; they only know that they are finding it harder to live, and in their eagerness to find a solution are ready to accept the medicine offered for relief, put up in a socialist pillbox, which if they but only knew it, if adopted, will make their condition a thousand times worse than it is today.

In addition, capital is receiving a much smaller return for money than prior to 1897. The increase in the cost of living is due, first, to the increase in the supply of gold, which has increased in purchasing power; and secondly, and largely, to the universal tendency to extravagance which is wasting income on one hand, while diminishing production on the other. This is the condition which has fertilized the field of radical agitation and has given the socialist an opportunity to preach his doctrine. It is necessary, therefore, calmly and fairly to review the situation and see whether or not the remedy is socialism, which will destroy the institutions that human civilization has been centuries in building up; or social reform which will correct with democratic tools whatever evils exist in democracy.

Origin of Socialism

What socialism is in detail is a constructive scheme, its leaders will neither explain themselves, nor allow any of their followers to do with their permission. The theories spread before the public have not even the merit of originality. Most of them are variations of the communistic romances inspired by Plato. Carl Marx and Engels, the founders of modern socialism, took their theories from Saint Simon and from some catch phrases of Ricardo. The Utopia of Fourier; Louis Blanc's "Organization of Labor"; Proudhon's "Bank of Exchange"; La Salle's "Right to Work"; Marx and Engels' "Iron Law of Wages" and their "Communist Manifesto" are all scrap today, as worthless junk. Every socialist you meet has a different reason for his belief, and will tell you that the socialism you discuss or criticize is not the true one. No socialist has ever explained the conditions for the production and distribution of capital in a collective system, and with good reason. No socialist can have the audacity to assert that he can change human nature, and until human nature can be changed by a manifesto or vote, socialism must remain a dream.

Socialism is a species of communism. In its wider sense it is that system of economics which advocates the abolition of private property, either wholly or in part, and calls for the total or partial transfer of all property to the community, which is to become the sole owner, manager, employer and distributor.

The Fundamentals

The fundamental principles based on the doctrine of Marx are: First—Economic determinism and the materialistic conception of history, which mean practically the same thing; that the

whole history of the human race with its political, religious and moral phenomena is simply a process of evolution. Nothing is stable or immutable, except the law of perpetual change, which doctrine means, if it means anything, that there is no soul, no free will, no spiritual force, nothing but material causes, which denies the existence of God, the divinity of Christ and the immortality of the soul. Second—"Class consciousness," which means class hatred and organized envy, and aims to unite wage-earners against all the other elements of human society. Third—Surplus value, which is not net profit, although one is frequently confused with the other, but to a certain extent stored up labor.

Condensing all the various definitions of socialism, it is "the collective ownership of the means of production by the community, democratically organized and their operation co-operatively for the equitable good of all." Socialists are divided into two classes. On one side, Debs and such leaders who accept the "class consciousness" or wage-earners against the rest of society, pushing and working for a revolutionary uprising to bring about their ends, scorning all ameliorative measures as obscuring the final issues, which are confiscation and the overthrow of all governments. At a meeting held a few weeks ago at Cooper union, in New York a socialist leader stated that "he despised the law; he was not a law-abiding citizen, and did not believe other socialists ought to be law-abiding citizens." What he wanted was "a general lockout, backed up by armed warfare against the capitalists, with only chains to lose and a world to gain."

History of the I. W. W.
I quote from the official history of the Industrial Workers of the World, written by Secretary Vincent St. John. "The trades unions and the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interest in common with their employers."
"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system."
"There is but one bargain that the I. W. W. will make with the employing class—complete surrender of all control of industry to the organized workers."

"The question of 'right' and 'wrong' does not concern us."
"No terms made with an employer are final. All peace, so long as the wage system lasts, is but an armed truce. At any favorable opportunity the struggle for more control of industry is renewed."

"Falling to force concessions from the employers by the strike, work is resumed and 'sabotage' is used to force the employers to concede the demand of the workers."
"('Sabotage' means destroying machinery, putting enemy dust into bearings, etc.)"
"The Industrial Workers of the World aim to establish the shorter work-day and to slow up the working pace, thus compelling the employment of more and more workers."

"Interference by the government is resented by open violation of its government's orders, going to jail en masse, causing expense to the taxpayers—which are both another name for the employing class."

The Main Proposition
The dominant note of socialism, is the proposal to transfer the ownership of the entire mass of wealth-producing agencies from the hands of private individuals to the community, to be owned, controlled and operated by the community, or by its formally organized expression, the state. All

the agencies of wealth production will become the joint property of the community, to be administered directly by the state through their officials. The state becomes the single monopolistic capitalist, and however much it may be emphasized, that the new system of industry is to be "democratically managed, for the benefit of the whole people," it still remains, that the citizens of the socialist commonwealth will take their chances with the integrity and honesty of public officials just as we are obliged to take our chances with them today under our form of government. Therefore, socialism, in its economic aspect, means, and can mean nothing else, than that the state is to take all the means of production into its own hands, that private enterprise and private property are to come to an end, and all that private enterprise and private property carry with them. That is socialism, and any modification thereof has no warrant to be called socialism.

In making the adjustment for the present order of society to the one contemplated by socialists, no serious attempt is made to justify it on the ground of equity and fair dealing. All the means proposed up to the present time may be reduced to three:

1. Purchase.
2. Expropriation, (to deprive of

CHILDREN'S SCALP TROUBLES

Children are subject to many kinds of scalp troubles, such as scales, sores, scabs, ringworm, etc. If neglected, they spread and develop into serious diseases. Scratching aggravates the troubles and increases the danger of infection by other children. Cadum, the new remedy, stops the itching at once and begins healing with the first application. Its prompt use in any scalp trouble will save much suffering and anxiety. Cadum is good for any sore or eruption on the face or body. Of all druggists, 10c and 25c per box.

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Russian blouse dresses of white and natural color linen, and crash with white pique collar and cuffs and pipings of red. Specially priced \$5.00

All wool storm serge dresses, in white and colors, round collar and turn-back cuffs, giraffe top skirt. Just what you want for early Spring \$5.00

Stylish and serviceable dresses of Bates gingham; pretty checks in a variety of colors; white pique collar and cuffs. Very special \$2.50

French chemise made of the finest lingerie cloth, fitted back, trimmed with val. lace, 97c

Corset covers, new styles, made of fine nainsook, trimmed with dainty patterns of lace and fine hemburg, neck run with ribbon 50c

New white petticoats, with deep flounce of eyelet embroidery, also lace trimmed styles; top made close fitting; 97c

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White Store
116 Merrimack St.

rights) on the ground of public policy, with indemnity.

3. Expropriation, pure and simple, by force, as restoration to the common patrimony.

Now with regard to purchase, it can scarcely be necessary to argue that it is in no sense practical for certain good reasons.

We find from official statistics that the initial liabilities of the socialist government for the United States alone would be as follows:

Railroads \$16,667,544,827

Farm lands 16,614,647,491

City lands 20,000,000,000

Manufacturing capital 12,586,265,673

Bank capital and surplus 3,631,972,240

Telegraphs and telephones 619,429,800

\$70,225,860,031

A socialist government could only purchase these properties by issuing its obligations. It would start out with a national debt twice as large as the present public debt of the world, or 70 billions, a per capita burden of \$700 each, or \$8500 per average family of five persons. At 5 per cent, the interest on this debt would be two billions a year, or \$160 per family.

"Instead of being despoiled by the wage system, under socialism, the worker will be despoiled by taxation, and that will be the only difference. Expropriation with indemnity is consequently a dream, as such and even more than purchase."

"The honest, out-spoken socialist does not hesitate, therefore, to take the only logical position he can maintain; that expropriation, pure and simple, by force and without compensation, is the only logical policy that can harmonize with the socialist theory, that labor is the source of all wealth. And all socialists, honest with themselves, take this logical, unequivocal position.

Socialism, as practically defined by Marx, is that all value is due to labor and therefore all value ought to go to labor. In other words, that labor, the measure of which is time, is the sole source of value.

Capital and Labor

The most common argument of the socialist is that labor gets only one-fifth of what it produces, the balance being stolen by capital. One particular pamphlet spread broadcast by the millions all over the country, says that out of every twelve pairs of shoes made, the workman was entitled to eight pairs as his share; four pairs to go towards paying for the raw material, expense of manufacturing, cost of government schools, taxes, etc. The answer to this particular lie will do for all of a similar nature.

According to the United States census, the value of shoes produced in the United States in 1907 was \$261,000,000. 142,222 workers were employed in the making of this product and 7843 foremen, superintendents, clerks, etc. all of whom received in wages and salaries \$66,932,632. The socialist divides the value of the finished product by the amount paid for labor and salaries and finds that it amounts to about one-fifth of the total value of the product, and then says the rest was stolen from labor; but the cost of raw materials, leather, cloth, thread, etc. was \$180,000,000, not one cent of which was produced by workers in the shoe trade; but which represented labor. Subtracting the \$180,000,000 of material from \$261,000,000, the value of the finished product, we find that the additional wealth produced by labor in the shoe trade in the period covered by this census was \$81,000,000, from which must be deducted the \$66,932,632 paid to labor, leaving a surplus of \$14,067,368, which represents the value of material, from the \$261,000,000 worth of shoes manufactured. The share of the wage-earner in the shoe trade was 53 per cent of the net wealth produced, leaving 47 per cent for the profit of capital to pay for the equipment of factories, management and danger of loss of investment. Whether 31 per cent of capital is excessive or not we need not here discuss. The fact that needs to be driven home is that the socialist argument in regard to the share of labor in the wealth it produces is a lie. Labor today, particularly in the United States, is receiving a larger share of the wealth it produces than ever before in the history of the world. If that time, I could give hundreds of examples of where socialism has been tried and always failed, as it always must fail.

Individuals Not Equal

Religion or democracy do not teach that every man and woman is equal in talent or in strength; that the liberty seeks is equality of opportunity; give every man a fair chance and insist that reward shall be measured by ability and achievement. The first law of creative nature is inequality. No two individuals are equal from birth in health, moral or physical traits; tempers, aptitudes, and by many fortunes or economic differences would be a very imperfect attempt towards giving all an equal start. Things would soon resume their usual condition. To be otherwise, every unearned advantage in the waste of life would have to be neutralized; every defect compensated. It would require more power and impartiality than is given to any man or

The Bon Marche

SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK

Monday Evening Sale

These Prices From 6 to 9.30 O'Clock Only

WOMEN'S SLIP-ON RAINCOATS \$1.88
With wind shield cuffs in tan or gray, women's sizes 34 to 44, misses' sizes 14, 16 and 18. Regular price \$3. Monday Evening Price, \$1.88

STRIPED MESSALINE SILK DRESSES \$4.69
In Copen and navy with white stripes, in sizes 16, 18, 36 and 38 only. Regular price \$8. Monday Evening Price, \$4.69

CHILDREN'S WHITE SILK BONNETS (2nd Floor) 2 for 25c
Large variety of styles for children six months to two years of age, some slightly mused. Regular prices 25c, 75c and 98c. Monday Evening Price, 2 for 25c

CORSET COVERS (2nd Floor) 24c
One-half dozen styles to choose from, 9 1-2 dozen in the lot, trimmed with dainty laces and hemburgs, all sizes. Regular price 50c. Monday Evening Price, 24c

WOMEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS 49c
Dougala kid with common sense toe and heel, one strap style, sizes 3 to 7. Regular price 75c. Monday Evening Price, 49c

ONE HUNDRED PAIRS OF MUSLIN CURTAINS 55c
Second floor. Six handsome, up-to-date patterns to choose from. Regular prices 70c and 80c pair. Monday Evening Price, 55c Pair

MISSSES' WRIST BAGS (Near Elevator) 39c
Braided crash with metal frames and cord handles. Regular price 50c. Monday Evening Price, 39c

MEN'S UNDERSHIRTS (Kirk St. Entrance) 19c
Heavy, fleece lined, in broken sizes. Regular price 50c. Monday Evening Price, 19c

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS (Kirk St. Entrance) 37c
Fancy madras and chambray in new spring patterns, sizes 14 to 16 1-2. Regular prices 50c and 60c. Monday Evening Price, 37c

BOX STATIONERY 19c
White Wyckoff's and Autoerat linen paper and envelopes, in note size only. Regular price 25c. Monday Evening Price, 19c

BLACK SILK 75c
36 inch messaline, peau de soie, and paillette de soie in 1 1-2 and 4 yard lengths. Regular prices \$1.00 and \$1.25 per yard. Monday Evening Price, 75c

LINGERIE WAISTS 49c
High and Dutch necks, lace and hemburg trimmed, in variety of patterns, all sizes in the lot. Regular price 98c. Monday Evening Price, 49c

TOURIST RUCHING (6 Yards in Box) 12 1-2c Box
Regular prices 15c and 19c box. Monday Evening Price, 12 1-2c Box

FIVE INCH RIBBON 15c Yard
Fancy striped, all silk, black moire and white taffeta, with satin stripes of brown, pink, old rose and green. Regular prices 25c to 39c yard. Monday Evening Price, 15c Yard

WOMEN'S LONG LISLE GLOVES 25c Pair
White, gray and tan. Regular prices 39c and 50c. Monday Evening Price, 25c Pair

WOMEN'S HANKERCHIEFS 6 for 25c
All linen hemstitched. Regular price 5c. Monday Evening Price, 6 for 25c

PILLOW COVERS (Art Dept.) 19c
All colors. Regular price 25c. Monday Evening Price, 19c

EMBROIDERED COLLARS (Lace Dept.) 5c
Handsome variety of patterns, in sizes 13 1-2 to 15 1-2. Regular price 25c each. Monday Evening Price, 5c

TABLE TUMBLERS (Basement) 3 for 5c
Polished glass with plain or fluted patterns. Regular price 36c dozen. Monday Evening Price, 3 for 5c

BRASSIERES (Corset Dept.) 29c
With double, under-arm shield and handsomely trimmed with hemburg. Regular price 50c. Monday Evening Price, 29c

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BIGGEST DISTRIBUTORS OF WALL PAPERS IN LOWELL

Over 5 Carloads New 1912 Wall Papers in Our Wholesale and Retail Departments

FACTS—Our distribution of 5 Carloads of Wall Papers this Spring by our Lowell Departments alone speaks for itself. More than distributed by any five other Wall Paper stores in Lowell. In fact, more than all the other Wall Paper stores in the city combined—a fact made possible only through our syndicate connection.

Monday and Tuesday Bargains

5000 Rolls Good 10c Papers. Monday and Tuesday roll, only, 4c
50,000 Rolls Beautiful 25c Gold Parlor Papers. Monday and Tuesday only, roll, 12c
5000 Feet 2c Mouldings, foot, 1c

American and Foreign Mills We Represent Either Direct or Through Syndicate Headquarters

Janeway & Carpenter, Leather and Pressed Papers, "Kut-outs." Wm. Campbell Wall Paper Co. Panels and Sun Proof Paper. Robert Graves Wall Paper Co. Crowns and Special Borders. Wallace Wall Paper Co., Fadeless Two Tones. Yard, Card and Paper Co., Popular Papers. Janeway & Co., Popular Papers. Bailey Wall Paper Co., Popular Papers.

Progressive Pulp Paper Co., Popular Papers. Allen Higgins Co., Popular Papers. Imperial Wall Paper Co., Popular Papers. Gled Hill Wall Paper Co., Lin-crista Dadoes. Wyllie & Lockhead, English Papers. Sanderson Mills, English Papers. Kobl Mills, Japan, Japanese Grass Cloth.

Eastern Wall Paper Syn., Germany, Fadeless Oatmeals. Bay State Moulding Co. National Moulding Co. Cotolap Co., Burlaps. Texadorma Co. Schmitz-Horning Co., Special Friezes. Diamond Paste Co., Package Paste. Perlesco Paste Co., Bag Paste. And many others.

Monday and Tuesday Bargains

40,000 Rolls Fadeless Oatmeals, plain effects, Burlappings, etc., to be used with borders and friezes, for parlors, halls, libraries, dining rooms and dens. Monday and Tuesday only, roll 23c
1000 25c 3 lb. Bags Perlesco-Paste. Monday and Tuesday only, bag 16c

NELSON'S DEPT. STORE

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set of men to adjust this extra human handicap.

The Home and the Family

The socialist doctrine is especially heinous and unsupportable, especially to Catholics, when it is realized, that carried to its logical conclusion, it must do away with the home, which Christianity and civilization has labored for centuries to preserve. Under it, the sacred union of man and woman for mutual help, for educating and supporting their children; the sense of mutual responsibility and care; the countless co-operative associations which each family forms; the thousand ties of dependency that are an occasion for the display of the best qualities in human nature; self-denial and self-sacrifice will all go by the board. The state under the co-operative commonwealth must provide for the nourishment, education, technical training, mental and moral training of each child. The moral office of parents will be gone; the sacred enclosure of home violated; the sacred words, father, mother, brother, sister, will be degraded and the rearing of man turned over to approved physicians, physiologists and the latest professor of eugenics to be reduced to the level of a prize cattle farm.

Religion and Marriage

This criticism of socialism, that it must do away with religion and marriage, is bitterly resented by socialists; but the best proof of the truth of this charge, that one of the chief objects of socialism is the destruction of the family and the abolition of marriage, comes from the socialists themselves. Frederick Engels' work, "The Origin of the Family," translated by Ernest

Untermann, an American socialist, and published by C. H. Kerr Co. of Chicago, says on page 22: "With the transformation of the means of production into collective property, the monogamous family ceases to be the economic unit of society. The private household changes to a social industry. The care and education of the children become a public matter; society cares equally for all children, legal or illegal. This removes the care about the 'consequence' which now forms the essential social factor—moral and economic."
Continued to page six

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

For coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup, influenza, whooping cough, measles cough, and for asthmatic and consumptive coughs in all stages of the disease. Good for man, woman and child. Nothing better. Price, 25 cts.

NO MORPHINE OR CHLOROPHORM

"I had a cough for four weeks, but after taking two bottles of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the cough was all gone." James W. Byrd, 2228 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALE PRICE FREE Write for today. Mention this ad. Address A. C. MEYER & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE STRIKE SITUATION

Discussed by Rev. H. W. Hook at
St. Paul's M. E. Church

At St. Paul's M. E. church last night, Rev. H. W. Hook discussed the strike situation in Lowell and said that the day laborer could not afford to trust to any but Christian leaders men who recognize the fundamental laws of the Almighty God.

"The leader of the successful labor movement," he said, "must be a man who, because of his love of his fellow men, is willing to sacrifice his life for the freedom of men who will realize that the employer as well as the employed is a man of like emotions and impulses as himself. He will realize that until conditions are changed the employer is doing no more than the employed would do if he got the chance. I do not believe there is a single man among all those lined up against capital who would refuse to take Mr. Wood's place and salary if any one of them had the opportunity. We cannot blame Mr. Wood. We should congratulate him."

He is not to blame for taking a good thing when it is given to him. The blame goes farther back. Blame there is and plenty of it, but let it be placed where it belongs. Blame the system that makes such a thing possible. Blame the legislature that allows such a system to be built up. Blame the men who put into power the men who make up the legislature and make possible the tyranny of the system under which so many are obliged to work for practically nothing while a few get much more than their brain work and invested money are worth."

Because the trouble lies so far back, I say there is urgent need that the laboring men should get together in such a way as to place, in control of their movement, men who, by the force of their Christian life and the power of their head and their natural ability to lead, will storm the halls of the legislature and demand the hearing and control of the voice of congress. Then laws may be enacted that will weave a new industrial fabric in such a legal and law abiding way that the poorest laborer will be proud of the part that covers his nakedness. Then and only then may the day laborer hope that any kind of satisfactory adjustment may be made. Then and only then can they expect that their rights will be respected by the police, enforced by the courts, the halls of justice, and the powers of congress.

Voice of the People

At the Unitarian church yesterday, the pastor, Rev. Charles T. Billings, preached on "The Voice of the People," finding his inspiration in the words of the prophet Isaiah: "And the Lord said: Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." "We hear much today," said Mr. Billings.

All That Is Earthly Is Subject to Pain

"King Solomon," the victims of Rheumatism all tell the same story: they have sore, inflamed muscles and stiff, aching joints. They have been told that it is a disease and get nervous and irritable, which is not to be wondered at. We realize how much they suffer.

"Serrate," a prescription free from Opium and Narcotics, will banish all aches and pains, and liberate you from sore and inflamed muscles, or your muscles will be relaxed. We realize that there are worthless and dangerous remedies which are sold as cures for the help of manufactured remedies, which are sold to extract gold. "Serrate" is to give relief, and is compounded exclusively as a specific remedy for those who suffer from Rheumatism, Sciatica or Neuritis. Convince yourself. Go to Hillyer-Jaynes' drug store today, get a 34 box of "Serrate," the remedy that produces results. You can feel it working.

J. L. CHALIFOUX
49 to 59 CENTRAL ST.

After Supper Sale
5.30 TO 9.30 TONIGHT

Ladies' \$5.00 Dresses at \$2.87

35 New Spring Dresses, one piece styles in Panama and mohair, collars and cuffs trimmed with silk.

MAIN FLOOR, LADIES' DEPT.

Ladies' 75c Petticoats at 50c

5 Dozen White Seersucker Petticoats, all perfect goods, all sizes.

MAIN FLOOR, LADIES' DEPT.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S \$1.50 Shoes at 97c

High Cut Shoes with patent cuff and silk tassel, made of violet kid with patent top.

MAIN FLOOR, SHOE DEPT.

ALL THE BEST GRADES

ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL

CAN BE HAD AT

E. A. WILSON & CO.

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STUNGI



BOY DENIES MURDER

Says That His Companion Was Killed by a Rock

PROVIDENCE, April 1.—Expressing his innocence, and at the same time telling of visits to kneel in prayer at the spot where he hid his alleged victim's body, Antonio Marciano, 14, the boy who is held by the police in connection with the death of his playmate, William Mathew, Jr., 12, made a remarkable confession yesterday, according to the police of North Providence.

"A rock which was dislodged by my foot as we were climbing Moses Angel hill, and which rolled back, striking Billy on the head, caused his death," said Marciano. "I was frightened and I jumped down and took his head in my hands and prayed for him."

"Then I dragged the body to the road, where it would be easily found and went home and cried and prayed all night. I went back to see the body for three days after that and cried and prayed over it."

"Then I asked different boys to go into the woods with me and tried to have them find the body, and none of them would seem to go near the place where it was, although they passed within a few feet of the body."

"On one of my visits to the body I searched William's pockets and took his watch, which I hid."

The police say that Marciano told various stories in the course of a long examination as to his relations with young Mathew, whose dead body was found in the woods last Wednesday but that he clung persistently to the statement as to the manner of the boy's death. Marciano declared he had taken young Mathew to the woods to show him some bats hidden away behind a boulder.

NEARLY SUFFOCATED

Women and Girls Had Narrow Escapes

BOSTON, April 1.—Two women and two girls had narrow escapes from suffocation early yesterday morning at a fire in the wooden building at 172 Broadway, Chelsea. Miss Mabel E. Benson, 19 years old, fell unconscious in the narrow hallway and was carried out of the building by George Harvey of 116 Beacon street, assisted by Patrolmen Renfrow and George Finn. The girl was taken across the street to the police station and soon revived. Mrs. Catherine Benson, the mother of Mabel, her 14-year-old daughter, Eva M., and Miss Rose Collins, a sister of Mrs. Benson, were all partially overcome by smoke and were assisted to the street by the officers.

The women were asleep on the upper floor of the building directly over a small-ware store conducted by Foray Golden. The fire started in the cellar from some unknown cause.

The women were awakened by the smoke and groped their way to the front hallway. A narrow flight of wooden stairs is the only exit from the building. This stairway was filled with smoke and tongues of flame had broken through the partition near the lower landing and were leaping across the passageway.

The women were badly frightened and inhaled a large quantity of smoke. Harvey rushed into the hallway just as Mabel Benson fell on the stairs unconscious.

HONDURAN LOAN

Statement Issued by the State Dept.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The state department announced yesterday the terms of a proposed new loan to the Government of Honduras, to be financed by the Whitney Central Trust & Savings

"HEAD COLDS" STOPPED
Many people suffering with a cold have picked up a newspaper, seen a Toiletine advertisement and sent for our free sample bottle. It has stopped the cold, and they have found so many other uses for Toiletine that they keep it always in the house.

Try Toiletine. Send 6c postage for one Large Sample Bottle, Free

TOILETINE
Soothes and Heals
Toiletine soothes the dry, inflamed throat and relieves your cold. Contains no drugs. 25c at drug stores.

THE TOILETINE CO.,
5301 Hope St., Greenfield, Mass.

bank of New Orleans, instead of by the Morgan group in New York. The department officials claim that the objectionable features of the Morgan proposition have been eliminated by the southern bankers and they are again urging the senate to act upon the Honduran loan convention, which has been before the foreign relations committee for more than a year.

The offer of a \$10,000,000 loan by the Morgan group was withdrawn. The southern bankers, it is announced, have made a tender of a similar amount under a new and radically different contract. They propose to limit the first issuance of bonds to \$5,000,000 and will require of Honduras \$300,000 a year to meet the service of the loan, as compared with \$450,000 a year under the former contract. The official announcement of the new loan issued yesterday by the state department says in part:

"The southern bankers limit the use of their loan exclusively to the refunding of the Honduran foreign debt and disavow the proposals of the Morgan group to promote railroad building and other internal improvements and to settle internal debts and claims pending against the Honduran government."

"It was these provisions extending the use of the loan beyond the settlement of the foreign debt that aroused

criticism against the Morgan contract, and the southern bankers claim that in eliminating these features they have presented terms satisfactory to Honduras and that acceptance of the loan may be expected."

"Their optimism as to its final acceptance, however, is based simply upon the approval given their contract by individual officials of the government of Honduras who have closely studied their offer. With the general public in Honduras the southern bankers find themselves handicapped by a widespread prejudice toward loans in any form, and say that this opposition has undoubtedly been augmented by the failure of the senate to ratify the convention."

"If the senate ratifies the convention now and gives to the Whitney contract the tacit approval which such action implies, it will, it is declared, produce a wave of reaction in Honduras, dissipating the blind prejudice and paving the way for a sane consideration of the Whitney contract on its merits."

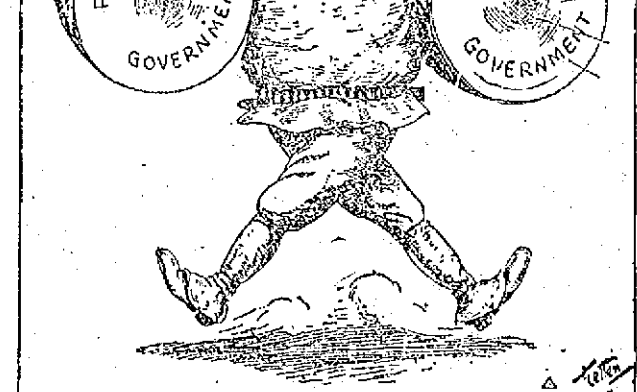
The opposition in Honduras to the loan convention has been almost wholly due to its connection with the Morgan contract, against which popular opposition had been aroused, and with the convention divorced from that contract and reconstructed in connection with a new contract indirectly approved by the United States senate and endorsed by many prominent officials in Honduras, the bankers feel confident of its complete success."

The new offer, as described by Acting Secretary Huntington Wilson, is for a \$5,000,000 loan, payable in forty years with interest at the rate of 5 per cent and with a sinking fund after 5 years of 1 per cent. The bonds are to be secured by the customs revenue of Honduras, collected as provided for in the loan convention, by Americans approved by Honduras with the approval of the president of the United States. Connected with the New Orleans bankers is the firm of William C. Sheldon & Co. of New York.

Even before the New York bankers had withdrawn formally their offer of a loan to Honduras, the southern bankers, convinced of the impossibility of consummating the New York loan, began to study the field with a view to making the loan themselves. Certain of them having large interests in Honduras, it was essential to them that that country be put upon its feet financially, and they offered, therefore, to advance a loan in accordance with Honduras' demands, limited exclusively to refunding the foreign debt.

"They have already made considerable headway, the Honduran congress having accepted their terms for a preliminary loan of \$500,000, offered to meet the pressing needs of that government."

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column



—Kotten in New York World.

The GILBRIDE CO.

WOMEN'S EASTER SUITS

Never have we shown such individuality of style or such variety. Never have there been SUITS so altogether fine in workmanship, quality of cloths and silk linings. We guarantee the fit of every SUIT. 20 styles of SUITS in all the new shades at

\$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$19.50

Easter Millinery

Every HAT expresses Paris style. Come to this store for your EASTER HAT. TRIMMED HATS, beautiful and becoming, scores of styles—

\$3.98, \$4.98, \$5.98, \$6.98

Unusual Savings in New Undermuslins

NIGHT ROBES of good nainsook, yoke of embroidery, edged with lace, regular price 75c..... 59c

COMBINATION COVER and DRAWERS, made of all over embroidery, others of fine nainsook, handsomely trimmed with medallions and Val. lace combined. Reg. price \$1.50, \$1.00

Drummer's Samples of PRINCESS SLIPS, yoke and flounce of embroidery and beading or Val. insertions, tucks and edge—no two alike. Regular prices \$1.50, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.98 \$1.98 and \$2.98.....

WOMEN'S DRAWERS of good cambric, ruffle of fine Swiss embroidery and cluster of tucks. Regular price 50c..... 39c

APRONS

TEA APRONS of good lawn or cross-bar muslin, hemstitched ruffle, pocket and ties. Regular price 15c..... 10c

TEA APRONS, of cross-bar muslin, with ruffle of embroidery. Regular price 25c..... 15c

BILLERICA

The annual meeting of the citizens of the town of Billerica will be held in the town hall in the center tonight. The report of the finance committee has been issued and will be given to the people who are present.

The following appropriations have been recommended, under Article 3 of the warrant:

Moth, 1025; elm beetle, \$400; assessors, special, \$40; schools, \$15,000; medical inspector, \$100; bridges, \$1200; sidewalks, \$500; fire department, \$2500; forest warden, \$100; town fund, \$500; outside relief, \$500; incidentals, \$1000; maintenance of halls, \$1500; jailor and police, \$1900; cemeteries, \$300; common, \$100; treasurer's and collector's bond, \$140; insurance, \$500; tree warden, \$200; board of health, \$500.

Salaries: Selectmen, \$175; assessors, \$400; overseers, \$250; school committee, \$180; town clerk, \$150; town treasurer, \$500; tax collector, \$325; election officers, \$300; fish warden, \$100; auditors, \$150; auditor, special, \$150; sealer of weights and measures, \$50; registrars of voters, \$100; board of health, \$150; interest, \$1500; sinking fund and bond interest, \$2000; schoolhouse, \$1750; sinking fund—water bond, \$1500; hydrants, \$2000;

indexing, \$50; town farm, \$900; outside relief, \$500; board of health—expense, \$500; printing, \$800; town notes, \$1000; street lighting, \$1600.

Other amounts that will be recommended are as follows:

Cattle inspector, \$125; \$1500 to pay required tuition of Billerica pupils, attending the Industrial school at Lowell in accordance with the laws of Massachusetts chapter 471, acts of 1911; \$500 to fit the town hall safe with fire-proof metal fittings; \$200 to continue the work of the Stearns and Blanchard brooks.

The committee also recommends that the following items of unexpended balances be returned to the treasury: tax accounting to \$78; bounty, \$125; water department (special), \$151.67. Total, \$955.67.

CARD OF THANKS
We desire to thank our friends and neighbors, and especially the members of the several organizations to which the departed belonged, for their acts of sympathy and helpfulness rendered during the sickness and death of our beloved husband, son and brother.

Mrs. Ella Sutherland and family.

ARE YOU LISTED?

The next regular edition of the TELEPHONE DIRECTORY goes to press

APRIL 5, 1912

If you intend to install a telephone or contemplate a change in your present service, ORDER NOW so that your name may appear in the forthcoming issue.



Telephone the Local Manager (free of charge) and a contract agent will call on you.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

CATHOLIC PASTORS 7,500 OPERATIVES

Urged Strikers of Their Flocks Got 10 Per Cent. Increase Today to Respect the Law in New England

Rev. Dr. Daniel J. Keleher, pastor of St. Peter's church, gave a very interesting and instructive sermon on "Socialism" at the high mass yesterday. His remarks were against socialism and he explained why he did not favor it. He complimented the mill operatives for their good behavior and urged them not to continue violence.

Dr. Keleher stated that the principles of socialism are alluring to many people. He said that they were alluring to those who have not met with the measure of success to which they believe they are entitled. Men who are out of work, men who envy the goods of others, these are the men who many times become living fire brands and who preach a doctrine which, if it were allowed to be carried out, would mean the total destruction of society.

The attitude of socialism on love and marriage, which the church has held to be sacred, is wrong. Unless marriage is recognized as an institution safeguarding the state and the holier motives of life, there is bound to be very rapid degeneration.

Dr. Keleher said: The great majority of those out of work had conducted themselves in a manner reflecting great credit on themselves and on the cause of organized religion. He also spoke with pride of the police force, saying that in the face of temptations to overstep the desire to protect life and property they had dealt with the situation coolly and admirably.

Immaculate Conception Church

Rev. Lawrence F. Tighe, O. M. I., pastor of the Immaculate Conception church, referred to the strike situation

in his city in his sermon yesterday morning and spoke in part as follows: "In the time of excitement in Lowell I beg you to be careful and not follow false leaders. In demanding recognition of your rights do not forget those of others. The priests are ever watchful for you. If you are prosperous we are happy with you and if you are depressed by lack of work or other troubles you have our sympathy. I ask young members of the parish to keep off the streets at night in these troublesome times."

At St. Michael's

At St. Michael's, the pastor, Rev. John J. Shaw, spoke very earnestly upon the industrial conflict now in progress. He advised all those on strike to obey the law, to respect authority and to refuse to be misled by false leaders.

Polish Catholic Church

Rev. Alexander Oganski, pastor of the Polish Catholic church in High street, spoke to his parishioners yesterday morning and urged them not to take any part in riotous demonstrations on the streets and told them to conduct themselves in a peaceable manner.

St. Margaret's Church

Rev. Fr. Galligan, pastor of St. Margaret's church, called the attention of the members of his parish to the conservative in accepting the ideas and expressions of men who may prove false leaders. He hoped for an immediate settlement of the strike situation.

BOSTON, April 1.—Nearly 7500 textile operatives in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut received a general advance in wages of from five to ten per cent. today when the increases announced recently by cotton and woolen manufacturers became effective. Upward of 200,000 mill operatives in New England have had their pay raised during the past few weeks.

Of the 7500 persons to benefit by the wage advance about 5000 work in Connecticut mills. They are employed in the various mill centers of that state and the increases were announced by the mill officials some time ago. The advances in this state were made in North Adams and Webster. One thousand workers in North Adams will receive more money on pay-day this week than they have previously. About 400 in the vicinity of Webster were affected. In Rhode Island more than 1000 employees received increases. Three hundred are employed in Mapleville while 250 work in Passaic.

MINERS SUSPEND WORK

But an Early Settlement of Trouble Is Expected

NEW YORK, April 1.—Anthracite coal operators believe that the suspension of work in the hard coal region which went into effect today will not continue long and that the meeting between the operators and miners on April 10 in Philadelphia will result in a basis of settlement. This belief is strengthened, the operators say, by the fact that there have been no traces of bitterness shown on either side and that this makes a satisfactory adjustment of differences much easier.

Just what proposition the miners will submit to the operators at the coming Philadelphia conference as a basis of discussion has not been learned but the operators think the two points of chief issue will be the questions of increased wages and recognition of the union. Most of the operators are in favor of granting an increase in wages while one railroad company is said to oppose a higher increase, claiming that it would wipe out its margin of profit.

TWO MEN WERE KILLED

PATERSON, N. J., April 1.—A tremendous explosion which shook the country for miles around this morning was located at Mountain View about five miles west of here at one of the powder mills of the Ladin Rand Co. No details have been received. The explosion was felt all through Greater New York. There were three distinct vibrations, beginning shortly after eight o'clock. Three of the buildings of the plant were demolished. Two men were killed and three injured. The mills are under the operation of the E. I. DuPont Nemours Co. of Wilmington, Del.

DANIEL E. HOGAN

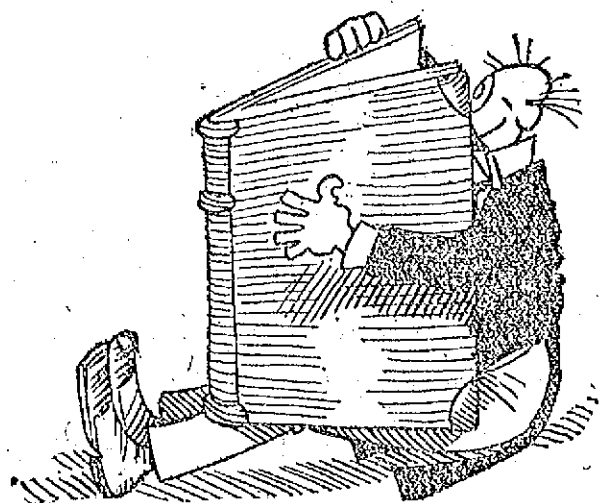
Elected Delegate to A. O. H. Convention

The county convention of the A. O. H. was held in Cambridge yesterday and the principal business was the selection of delegates to the National convention to be held in Chicago in July. Five delegates were elected and there were 16 candidates for the places. The results showed that the following men will represent this section at the convention: County President Harold of Waltham; County Vice President Daniel E. Hogan, of Lowell; President Donovan of Somerville; President Gleason of Newton and President McCarthy of Cambridge. The attendance was very large and there were 25 delegates from Lowell present.

PROF. SIMP'S STATISTICS.

MY EXHAUSTIVE STUDY PROVES THAT THE ONLY FAMOUS GUY IN ANCIENT HISTORY WHO HAD THE ABILITY TO "COME BACK"—WAS—THE PRODIGAL SON!!

Prof. Simp.



KEITH'S LOWELL THEATRE

The bill at Keith's is exceptionally attractive and differs greatly from its predecessors. In pleasing contrast with the humorous features of the bill, this week is the headline act, E. T. Hawley the eminent character actor, supported by Frances Haight in a grand production of the one-act, melodrama "The Bandit" in which Mr. Hawley has won great fame. Bert Fitzgibbons, the daffydill comedian was born funny and can't help being funny. His father and mother were comedy entertainers, he followed him and he went on the stage with them as soon as he was big enough to get by. The Loretta Twins company, a pair of pretty and graceful women do wonderful athletic stunts on the triple horizontal bars, an act seldom seen in vaudeville. The Earrens present a high class musical act, different from the general run. Chuck and Chicklets are bicyclists but their act is radically different from anything in the wheeling line ever presented here. They have created a sensation wherever they have been. Gertrude Pliske is a charming

MERRIMACK SQUARE THEATRE

"Farewell Week" of Our Stock company at the Merrimack Square theatre will see that popular and decidedly clever organization in two of the presentations which have been given previously but which met with such success that they bear repetition, more especially because of the fact that it is the first time Miss Constance Jackson, the talented young leading woman, has been seen in them. During the first three days the offering will be "What Money Can't Buy," one of Sidney Grundy's best efforts, and during the last three days, "The Chorus," will be given. Both plays are among the very best included in Our Stock Company's repertoire and should draw well. The fact that it will be the last opportunity to see the members of this company

BEST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

WISNIEWSKI'S SCOTCH SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TERTHING WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, EASES ALL PAIN, HELPS THE CHILD TO SLEEP, AND IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHEA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "WISNIEWSKI'S SCOTCH SYRUP" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A CARD

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

F. H. Butler, Carleton & Hovey, A. Thomasson, Brunelle Pharmacy, F. C. Gendle, A. P. Storey & Co., Fells & Burkinshaw, A. W. Dows & Co., B. T. McEvoy, Carter & Sherburne, P. P. Moody, Albert B. Moore, Nathan Pelkes, Rochette & Delisle.

B. F. HAWLEY'S CO. THE BANDIT
BERT FITZGIBBONS Daffydill & Vaudeville
THE BARRENS HIGH CLASS NOVELTY MUSICAL ARTISTS
CHUCK & CHICKLET MARVELOUS SIMULATION
Rembrandt
RUSSELL GRAY COMEDY ENTERTAINERS
THE LORETTA TWINS Co. Burlesque and Vaudeville
Big SUNDAY CONCERT

Merrimack SQUARE THEATRE
 CLOSED ALL DAY GOOD FRIDAY
Farewell Week of Our Stock Company
"WHAT MONEY CAN'T BUY" MON., TUES., WED.
FENNEL & TYSON "A Little Bit and Then Some"
THE CHOICE THURS., SAT.
ALICE DUNCAN "The Green Gal from Greenville"
AURIENNA
 One of America's Foremost & Renowned Impersonators, Wearing Her Famous \$1000 Gown
GOOD BYE NIGHT OF OUR STOCK CO.
 Sat. Eve. April 6 at 8.15
Photo-Plays
 Of the Best and Most Popular

Lowell, Monday, April 1, 1912

A. G. POLLARD CO.

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

A Pre-Easter Sale

OF

CURTAINS PORTIERES and COUCH COVERS

We have at present the largest and choicest assortment of these goods ever shown in this city. We shall be pleased to have you inspect them this week, as we offer the following special prices:

Nottingham Curtains in large range of new patterns and designs.....89c to \$2.50 pair

Scotch Lace Curtains in all the latest designs, very fine qualities.....\$1.50 to \$5.00 pair

Cluny Lace Curtains, white and Arabian.....\$1.50 to \$7.50 pair

New Tapestries in 50 in. width, for covering and upholstering of all kinds, plain and figured, 49c to \$2.00 yard

Tapestry Portieres, the greatest selection ever found anywhere, in fringed, corded edges, Van Dyke and applique borders, all in red, green and brown, \$1.98 to \$10.00 pair

Irish Point Curtains in all the new designs of this season, \$1.98 to \$12.50 pair

French Braided Soutache in white and Arab.....\$1.49 to \$5.00 pair

Parlor Curtains, Brussels Lace, the finest lace in the market, and will wear better than any others. No home too good for these.....\$5.00 to \$15.00 pair

Ruffled Muslin and Flat Curtains, 39c, 49c to \$2.00 pair

Ready-Made Sash Muslin Curtains, 29 inches long, 36 and 40 inches wide.....19c and 25c

Couch Covers in correct reproduction of Oriental designs, \$2.50 to \$12.50 each

Monday Special—\$1.25 to \$1.75 Curtains, all kinds in scrim, white, cream and Arab, 98c and \$1.25 pair

A Few Values in Rugs and Art Squares:—
 \$15.00 Tapestry Rug.....\$8.00
 \$17.50 Velvet Rug.....\$10.00
 \$29.00 Velvet Rug.....\$12.98
 \$30.00 Axminster Rug.....\$14.98
 \$35.00 Brussels Rug.....\$20.00
 \$40.00 Wilton Rug.....\$27.50
 \$50.00 Wilton Rug.....\$35.00
 Small Rugs to close—98c to \$5.00 each

Save Money

BY BUYING YOUR

Draperies

NOW

Novelties for the Easter Season

New Changeable Effects in Elastic Belts, the new narrow widths in green, blue, tan, gray, navy, black and white.....AT 50c EACH

Plain Colors in Satin-Finished Elastics with gilt and French gray buckles, bright blues, greens, lavenders, tans and reds.....AT 50c EACH

White Kid Belts in medium and narrow widths.....AT 50c EACH

Novelties in Pendants and Chains

Imported Fancy Neck Chains in amethyst, topaz, light sapphire, and lapis lazuli, in French gray finish. AT 50c AND \$1.00 EACH

Rosaries for Easter

Rosaries in amethyst, jet, garnet, emeralds, topaz and pearl, 5 to 20 year guarantee. 89c TO \$5.00 EACH

WEST SECTION

RIGHT AISLE

Special Bargains for April 1st Shoppers in Our Under Price Basement

Basement Bargain Department

Special Bargains for Monday Shoppers

MERCERIZED DRESS GOODS—Two cases of fine mercerized Dress Goods in full pieces, white and colors, in plain and fancy weave, 27 to 34 inches wide; also fine lawn and batiste, 40 inches wide, fabrics made to retail from 12 1-2c to 19c yard. All one price.....AT 8c YARD

BLEACHED COTTON—1000 yards of Fine Bleached Cotton Remnants, very fine quality and natural finish, 8c and 10c value on the piece.....AT 5c YARD

TOWELING—One case of Bleached Toweling, good strong quality, made with fast stripes, stripes every 24 inches, 6c value.....AT 2 1-2c YARD

DRESS GOODS REMNANTS—Now on sale, about 1500 yards of Fine Dress Goods, remnants fine serge in plain colors, blue with white stripes and cream with blue and black stripes, very nice cloth for spring suits and dresses, 25c value.....AT 12 1-2c YARD

MEN'S HOSE—Two cases of Men's Cotton Hose, black and tan, good quality, full seamless, regular 12 1-2c value.....AT 7c PAIR; 4 PAIRS FOR 25c

BASEMENT

BASEMENT

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

Temporary Office, 115 Paige street. Telephone 269.

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1911 was

15,442

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilotte, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1912. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

The workmen's compensation act will take effect July 1, 1912, and all the employees who do not accept it before that time will be liable for damages under action at common law; but through the operation of the act they will be deprived of the three usual defenses, namely: That the accident was the result of neglect on the part of the employee; that it was the result of the act of a fellow employee; that the employee had assumed the risks of the employment. The employees of labor are expected to insure against liability either with the Massachusetts Employees Insurance association or with a liability insurance company. The directors of the insurance company formed under this act are all leading men in various lines of business in the state and among the number is Mr. P. F. Sullivan of Lowell, president of the Bay State Street Railway company. This insurance company promises to provide insurance at cost and to conduct the business on a cooperative plan, the employees who join it having a voice in the management. If the plan be carried out as projected it should provide the cheapest possible insurance.

THE MILL AGENTS

The mill agents are firm in the statement that they will grant no additional increase in wages, and in this they are undoubtedly sincere. It is somewhat strange, however, that so many mills in Southern Massachusetts have granted an increase of 10 per cent. New Bedford, we are told, is no criterion from which to judge of wages in Lowell as the mills in that city make finer fabrics than do our mills and the operatives as a rule receive higher wages. In the textile industry the rule usually holds good that the skilled operatives who make the finest or most expensive fabrics receive the highest wages. In that case it is difficult to compare the wages paid in one city with the scale paid in another or indeed of one mill with that of another making a different grade of goods. All these things as well as the dividends and earnings must be taken into account in fixing an equitable scale of wages that will be fair to all concerned.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE LAW

There is a bill before the legislature providing for a preference for Spanish war veterans similar to that accorded the Civil war veterans. There are about 12,000 men in Massachusetts who enlisted in the Spanish-American war, and although many of them never smelt powder yet all would avail of the provisions of this bill should it become law. The civil service commission under its rules gives credit for military service so that there seems to be no good reason for increasing the percentage. When the civil service list of eligible candidates is prepared, this bill, if made law, would have the effect of elevating a man of low rank and giving him an appointment over the heads of men who stand first on the list. That would not be for the good of public service and it would be unjust to the men at the head of the list, as the preference for the veterans would represent about 10 per cent. in ranking the candidates in competition. The effect of such a law would be, as it always has been, to put a premium upon inefficiency.

TIME FOR SETTLEMENT

Now that the strikers have made known their demands to the mill agents, the time has arrived when a conference should be held between the agents and committees of their respective employees with a view to a settlement of the issues involved. If the mills can grant the demands of the strikers the sooner they do so the better; if they cannot grant those demands the sooner the strikers understand it the better. Hence the necessity of a mutual understanding in which facts will be exchanged and the situation cleared of many misconceptions that now exist. It must be remembered that there is in this city an element that does not want a settlement, that wants some spectacular exploitation of the strike, such as sending children out of town and other features applied in the Lawrence strike. This strike should be settled by compromise, and the time is ripe for action by the proper parties.

GOOD POLICE WORK

Thus far the strike has brought no attempt at violence, and wherever any little trouble has occurred the police have been on the spot to assist in a prompt settlement. The auto patrol is being used to great advantage when a hurry call is sent in. When it is used to carry a squad of police to the spot where trouble is expected or reported, its superiority over the old system is incalculable. The success of the police in preserving order will depend mainly on their ability to stop incipient rows that if allowed to go unchecked even for a few minutes would develop into serious affairs that would alarm the community. The police thus far have covered the situation in this very way and with remarkable success. It is to be hoped that throughout the strike Supt. Welch will be equally successful in preserving order even where many elements of disorder seek the opportunity to make trouble.

Much is written of child labor in the mills by the sociologists who follow mill strikes. We do not believe that many children can be found at work in the Lowell mills unless in cases where the parents have lied about the ages of their children. Even in such cases the school authorities are not easily deceived and the mill bosses will allow no boy or girl to start work without the necessary certificate. In some cases the school certificates have been refused until documentary evidence was secured from Europe showing the actual age of the applicant. Under such conditions there can be few if any under fourteen years of age working in the Lowell mills.

We do not believe the sociologists will flock to our city in such numbers as they did to Lawrence. The city of Boston or any other large city can show vastly more squalor than can be found in Lowell.

The route of the Grand Trunk to Boston lies through Lowell. For that reason the Lowell representatives to the legislature should favor granting the permit. No doubt other railroads will offer opposition.

SEEN AND HEARD

When the average man is telling what he thinks are funny stories, he is wasting his own time and that of every one who hears him.

A man is really economical if he is saying of money that he spends for other people.

The difference between an optimist and an egoist is that the optimist thinks that everything is all right, while the egoist centres his thoughts on the idea that he is all right.

When the perfect housekeeper cannot find anything else to do, she can always take the looks off the shelves and dust them.

Popular taste in the drama changes constantly, but it doesn't seem somehow to improve.

If a man is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, he doesn't generally have much money to spend on other luxuries.

The man who wonders what he can do to make himself famous seldom gets there as quickly as the man who goes ahead doing his level best and wakes up some day to find that fame has claimed him for her own.

The really successful aviator is the one who gets back to earth again alive.

The cordiality with which a woman can greet another woman that she doesn't like makes it seem strange that there are not more good actresses upon the stage.

Some of the people who worry most about burglars haven't much of anything to steal.

The man who is always trying to help himself has no faithful friend on whose active interest he can always count.

Some of the pictures in the papers are so improper to look at that they are the ones that get the most attention.

If the average barber should use to good advantage the time he spends sitting with his hands folded waiting for customers, he might learn to speak French, German and Spanish as fluently as he does English.

When the boss has a grouch, it doesn't make much difference to the office boy and the stenographer how bright the sun may shine outside.

If a girl is in doubt whether or not to accept her first proposal, she ought not to accept it. True love never is in doubt.

GRATITUDE

I am no beauty, I'll admit;
Of that I'm very well aware.
But, thanks to Fate, not too unkind,
I have a good supply of hair.
Sometimes, when I approach the glass
And gaze within, I stand appalled,
But still there is one soothing thought,
For, heaven be praised, I am not bald!

My mouth is big, my nose is long,
My ears flap broadly on each side.
The better glass I mirror in,
The less I view myself with pride.
When artists see me do they grow
Enthusiastic? I don't think!
All this is true, but, thank the Lord,
My head is not a skating rink!

I'm sorry for the hairless chap,
You see in every public place,
Who very quickly comb his head,
But needs much time to wash his face.
I am no beauty, I'll admit,
And maidens view me unenthralled.
In fact, I am a homely cuss,
But, praise the Lord, I am not bald!

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Johnstown Democrat: Gov. Foss may be in the running after all. His name will go on the presidential preference ballot in Massachusetts and apparently no other candidate will file. This will force the democrats of that state to send delegates to Baltimore instructed for their favorite son. Yet Champ Clark was counting heavily on Massachusetts.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.
Portland Express: In the Massachusetts legislature the house passes a measure looking toward a revision of the federal constitution that will make it possible for the United States senators to be elected by the direct vote of the people. This action leads irresistibly into another problem. It is that of the election of senators in

Dry Kindling

Yes, lots of it. Send us your order.

John P. Quinn
Tels. 1188-2480. When one is busy call the other.

EASTER LILIES

And all kinds of bulbous flowering plants for Easter. Choice variety of cut flowers. As we grow them, we sell them at cost.

McManmon, the Florist
6 Prescott Street

WHEN YOU ARE HUNGRY AND WANT A MEAL

GOOD DINNER
TRY THE
LOWELL INN

M. H. McDonough Sons
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

Prompt Service Day and Night.
108 Gorham St. Tel. 906-1

HOTEL CHELSEA

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Occupying an entire block of ocean front, with no obstruction to the view, in the fashionable residential section, offers the highest standard of hotel excellence in appointments, cuisine and service; 400 luxuriously furnished bedrooms and suites have private baths (fresh and sea water) attached. Large solarium and dining hall, overlooking the ocean and Boardwalk. High class orchestra. Billiards, cafe, grill, etc. French chef's golf privileges. Auto meet trains. Booklet and terms upon request. Open all the year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

DON'T USE DRUGS

FOR CONSTIPATION

JUST TRY NATURE'S CURE

We all know that constipation brings on countless other complaints if not taken in hand, appendicitis among them—also that any drug will lose its power after being taken for a time, but we should also know that every drug forces Nature instead of assisting her, and will, if continued, make us slaves to them.

There is now a method of internal bathing which will keep the intestines as clean and pure and free from waste as exacting Nature can demand—which, taken occasionally, will prevent constipation and the countless more serious diseases which are caused by the blood taking up the poisons from the intestines and carrying them through the system.

That method is the "J. B. L. Cascade," which is being enthusiastically used by many thousands, is prescribed by the most enlightened physicians and is now being shown and explained by the Riker-Jaynes Drug Store in Lowell.

Everyone should at least investigate this nature-cure without delay. Ask for Booklet "Why Man of Today is Only 50 Per Cent. Efficient."

Southern States. The Boston Advertiser notes that in some of the Southern States, only one-eighth of the people have the privilege of voting for their officers. In none of the Southern States do all the people have a voice. The people have the right to investigate the election of its members. If this right is retained, the whole matter will take on a very different aspect in the Southern States. There can be no doubt that they will oppose it and do so with considerable bitterness. The direct election of senators is not so near as some persons seem to believe.

FOUR NEW SENATORS

Providence Journal: The expected has happened at Phoenix and Santa Fe; two democratic senators have been elected at the former and two republican senators at the latter capital. The Arizona members-elect are Messrs. Ashurst and Smith; New Mexico will send Messrs. Fall and Catron to Washington. The New Mexico senators were chosen after a sharp contest, which at one time threatened to result in the election of a progressive republican and a democrat. The relative strength of the two parties in the senate will remain as heretofore, though it would not be surprising to find that the New Mexico senators are of a type different from the Old Guard republicans. The republicans will have fifty-two members in all and the democrats forty-three, when the quarter from the Southwest are sworn in, but the La Follette group will hold the balance of power as filibuster, and may be a little stronger by reason of the infusion of this new blood from the former territories.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

The members of the Bartenders' union met yesterday in Pills' hall in Middle street, President Patrick Fitzgerald in the chair. A number of resolutions were introduced and several resolutions were received. The auditing board examined the accounts of the financial officers for the last three months, their report showing the organization to be in a good healthy condition. A sickness and death benefit fund has been adopted by the local and branch, will be held in Associate hall in April. Mr. Frank B. McNulty was elected floor director and Capt. Patrick Fitzgerald general manager of the event. The present officers of Local 55 are: President, Patrick Fitzgerald; vice-president, William J. Eastham; recording secretary, Hugh Maguire; financial secretary and business manager, John J. Quirk; treasurer, Frank B. McNulty; inspector, Daniel Heurle; chaplain, John J. O'Neil; inside guard, Redmond Sullivan; outside guard, Robert B. Riley; trustees, Hugh Maguire, John J. Smith, William J. Forbes.

Daughters of St. George
The regular meeting of Princess Lodge, I. O. O. F. of St. George, was held Saturday in Odd Fellows temple in Middlesex street. Three propositions for membership were received. At the conclusion of the business meeting there was a supper and a quartet composed of the Misses Pearson and Foxcroft and Messrs. Humphries and Nichol.

The address of welcome was given by Past Grand President Elizabeth Green, the founder and mother of Princess lodge, she having established it seventeen years ago and was its first president.

Rev. W. W. Matthews congratulated the members and brought out the benefits to be derived from fraternal organizations in general and Daughters of St. George in particular. The affair was under the direction of Mrs. Ann Haguen and Mrs. Emma Leith for the supper, Mrs. H. O'Neil for the concert. Mrs. Sarah Mitchell for the tickets and Mrs. Matilda Edmunds, Miss Jennie Sutcliffe, Miss Nellie Haslam and Miss Mary H. Brown composed the reception committee.

SEVERAL FIRES

ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE IN EACH INSTANCE

A portion of the fire department was called to the A. L. Brooks company's plant at the corner of Fletcher and Boston streets Saturday night. The fire started from a chest of oil but it was extinguished before any material damage was done.

Fire in Store

Later in the night a fire broke out in the Williams store at 425 Bridge street. The fire started in a closet in a rear room where a quantity of matches were stored. Besides the destruction of the matches and the burning up of some paper bags, little damage was done.

Curtains on Fire

Last night at 6:30 there was a small fire in the home of Isaac Greenberg on the second floor of 170 Chestnut street. Mrs. Greenberg in attempting to draw down a window shade while holding a lighted candle in her hand, ignited the curtain and in a moment both curtains and shade were blazing. The fire department arrived and the damage to the loss of the curtains.

LIGHT ON SOCIALISM

Continued

hindering a girl to surrender unconditionally to the beloved man. Will not this be sufficient cause for a gradual rise of a more unconventional intercourse of the sexes and a more potent public opinion regarding virgin honor and female shame?"

But, the noted English socialist authority, in his "Religion of Socialism," page 112, says: "We defy any human being to point to a single reality, good or bad, in the composition of the family. It has the merits of being the most perfect specimen of the complete degradation of human nature."

Assails Christianity

The "Rev." George D. Herron, who abandoned church, wife and children to take up socialism and enter into what he called a socialist union with another woman, and has for years written all the party platforms of the national socialist party, says: "Christianity today stands for what is lowest and basest in life. The church of today stands for the lowest note of human life. It is the most degrading of all our institutions and the most brutalizing in its effects on the common life."

Robert Owen wrote these words fifty years ago. In the new moral world, the irrational names of husband and wife, parent and child will be heard no more; the child would undoubtedly be the property of the state. "The Communist Manifesto, the joint production of Marx and Engels says: 'The family will vanish as a matter of course, when its complement vanishes, and both will vanish with the vanishment of capital.'"

Christian Socialism

A prominent factor in the revolutionary propaganda goes under the name of Christian socialism preached by ministers who have no religion and seeking to fall in with what they believe to be a radical wave and a class who believe it is more fashionable or less dangerous to their personal ambition to call themselves Christian socialists. These maintain that the teachings of Christ and socialism are identical. They are willing to assist atheists and infidels in destroying the chief agencies for spreading Christianity. They would abolish churches, and by violent appeals to the very worst element in human nature, the old order is demolished and the new established, they claim that they will set to work to re-Christianize the world.

Christian socialism is unchristian as far as it is self-sustaining and unsocialistic as far as it is truly and fully Christian. It is as reasonable to speak of Christian socialism as it would be to speak of Christian arithmetic or Christian geometry.

The Christian socialist is an unbalanced workman, who insists that all the evil in the world be made in this world should be made by those whom he opposes. His Christian socialism is an attempt to get goods under false pretenses, an effort to get converts by pandering to their passions and appetites; it is wholly lacking in economic knowledge and honesty.

Under socialism no one can possess private or personal property or leave or give anything to those near or dear to them.

The propaganda of socialism is sleepless and untiring; its leaders are breeding class hatred, fighting American trade union movement, conspiring to undermine the police force, spying on and the navy; they are demoralizing our educational system; they are codding social workers, legislators, clergymen; they are teaching that to be a patriot is silly, to believe in God or home, weak and out of date.

Each man in this audience should ask himself this question. Where do I come in if there is a revolution? How would you like to entrust your life, liberty and rights to Haywood's control as chief of the socialist state?

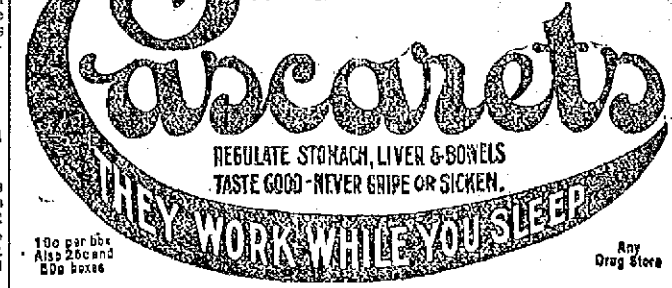
The monstrous absurdity of the claim that the condition of humanity would be improved by destroying the home, degrading woman, abandoning marriage, uplifting free love, abolishing religion, and prosecuting patriotism, needs only to be stated, to be accepted. Human happiness can never depend on the adoption of a so-called scientific doctrine which denies the right of the individual in his private rights, prohibits the purchase, holding or acquisition of property in capital, or the decision of controversies by properly constituted courts of justice, which have the right to enforce their decrees by the armed forces of the state.

The socialist class struggle is organized envy plus personal hatred.

SLUGGISH BOWELS CAUSE HEADACHE, DIZZINESS AND SICK, SOUR STOMACH

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish intestines—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable another moment, put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the poison and effete matter which is producing the misery. Take a Cascaret now; don't wait until bedtime. In all the world there is no remedy like this. A 15-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a good, gentle, cleansing, too.



FOR SALE---HORSES! HORSES!
Fresh Country Chunks and Draft Horses, Concord Wagon, Democrat Wagon, Square Wagon, Dump Carts for one and two horses, Panel Wagon. Heavy and light harnesses. Second Hand Horses weighing 800 to 1500 pounds.
A. B. HUMPHREY, 557-561 Gorham Street
TELEPHONE 513-1

Putnam & Son Co.

166 CENTRAL STREET.



Easter Clothes For Young Men

The classiest styles ever shown in Lowell.

Faultless fitting and most economically priced.

THE NORFOLK SUIT

Two smart models in Cheviots, Twills, Homespuns and fast Blue Serges. The new Spring colors of course—Norfolk suits for

\$10, \$12, \$15, \$20

THE NEW MODELS

For young men are:

The English Soft Roll Sack,
The Two Button Sack,
The Three Button Sack, all with High Cut Vests and Straight Leg Trousers.

Coats are short, form fitting, with round corners—natural shoulders, soft fronts.

New, neat, graceful garments that will exactly meet the young men's ideas—new weaves in the Blueberry Blues, Blue Grays, Slate Grays, Tans, Light Browns, and Pencil Stripes and Hair Lines in White, Gold, Light Blue and Brown on various dark grounds—besides our true blue, never fading Serges.

THESE NEW TRAPPY SUITS—SPECIAL MODELS FOR YOUNG MEN

Splendidly tailored—for

\$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15 up to \$22

EASTER GLOVES

Our specials—Cape, Dogskin and Chamouis. \$1.00

EASTER SHIRTS

The handsomest stock in Lowell. \$1.00, \$1.50

EASTER NECKWEAR

All new and rich in color, 50c to \$1.50

EASTER HATS

Derbies and soft hats—all new, \$1.50 to \$3.00

EASTER SHOES

All new lasts—hi-toes, no toes—and the New English toes, Tans and Black, \$3.00 to \$4.50

EASTER SILK HOSE

All new Spring colors—pure silk with lisle threads—pure toes and heels. 25c

MIDDLESEX TEAM

Still Leads in the Brunswick League

The standing in the Brunswick league shows that the Middlesex team is still in the lead with the Warrens in second place. Callahan of the Montauks is high man in the individual standing.

The standing:

Team	Won	Lost	Pct
Middlesex	15	5	.750
Warrens	12	8	.600
Montauks	9	11	.450
Plumbers	7	9	.438
Bleachers	3	13	.188
T. & S.	5	11	.313

Individual standing:

Name and Team	Strikes	Ave.
Callahan, Montauk	3	93.3
Richardson, Bleachers	9	93.3
McDermott, T. & S.	3	93.3
Whitelock, Bleachers	15	93.3
Hesslan, Plumbers	9	93.1
Walsh, Warrens	12	93.1
Hartman, Plumbers	9	92.7
Devine, Warrens	3	92.4
Bodley, Middlesex	15	92.3
McElroy, Bleachers	9	92.2
Sabre, Middlesex	15	91.1
Fowler, Middlesex	15	91.8
Burns, Plumbers	12	91.4
Preston, Warrens	15	90.0

THE CITY LEAGUE

In the City league the Fairmounts are still on the top rung of the ladder, with a six string lead over the Crescents. The Brownies are in third place, while the N. E. T. & T. team is close behind. In the individual standing Martel holds the lead with the fine average of 103.16.

The standing:

Team	Won	Lost	Pct
Fairmounts	34	13	.723
Crescents	28	19	.596
Brownies	25	24	.510
N. E. T. & T. Co.	24	24	.500
Olympics	21	27	.438
Alpines	9	31	.225

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES

Name	Strikes	Ave.
Martel	34	103.16
Coleman	39	99.50
LeBrun	39	99.50
Johnson	23	99.0
Concepcion	38	99.12
Firdling	33	98.19
Whalen	36	98.18
Bernardini	35	98.8
Perrin	34	98.5
Kelley	33	98.5
Singleton	33	97.26
J. E. Donohoe	34	96.15
Carpenter	30	96.8
J. P. Donohoe	33	95.20
McCarthy	30	95.11
McCarthy	33	95.5
Malhan	36	95.3
Bourke	33	94.4
Savage	30	93.8
F. P. Donohoe	30	92.2
Kennedy	18	92.1
Conningham	27	91.28
Wilson	23	90.28
Wanders	18	90.11

The Brownies of the City league lost two strikes and the total to Martel's 103.16. The Brownies played Saturday night. The Brownies played Saturday night. The Brownies played Saturday night.

Brownies

Name	Strikes	Ave.
Jewett	101	107
Moody	86	107
Farrell	84	114
Donohoe	104	102
Kelley	88	105

Martin Tigers

Name	Strikes	Ave.
Perrin	101	96
Munich	97	96
Malheur	96	99
Devlin	100	100
Dwyer	121	103

Tremont & Suffolk

Name	Strikes	Ave.
Stack	101	101
P. Farrell	93	101
McDonald	98	101
McDonald	98	101
C. Farrell	100	96

Appleton

Name	Strikes	Ave.
Dunning	83	84
Dexter	75	83
Marsden	93	77
Caray	80	85
Demers	97	81

Totals

Team	Strikes	Ave.
Brownies	478	495
Martin Tigers	495	494
Tremont & Suffolk	436	471
Appleton	433	423

MARATHON RACE

TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE G. Y. M. C.

The Catholic Young Men's League held a well attended meeting yesterday in the rooms of the society in Suffolk street. Action was taken relative to the annual Marathon race on the North common on May 30. This event is gaining in popularity each year and is looked forward to by not only local athletes but by many from out of town. The committee in charge of the arrangements reported great progress. The latter is composed of the following:

Patrick H. Kelley, chairman; Martin P. McCarthy, secretary; James P. Sullivan, Michael Kelley, Edward McGillicuddy, James H. O'Connor, John Sullivan, John McDermott.

The committee plans to hold a number of races. A ten mile race will be open for the state, and at the present time many Boston runners have assured the committee that they will participate in the event. There will also be several races for members of the League.

BIG SILVER CUP

Won by the Pawtucketville Team

The Sunday school track meet at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium Saturday night was won by the Pawtucketville Sunday school team. By winning the team received a big silver cup to be held until they are defeated by some other Sunday school team. The meet was held on two successive Saturday nights, March 23, and March 30.

The final standing in the meet was as follows: First place, the Pawtucketville Congregational S. S.; second place, the Trinitarian Congregational S. S.; third place, the Centralville M. E. S. S.; with the Eliot Congregational S. S. a close fourth; fifth place, the Fifth Street Baptist S. S., with the First Baptist S. S., the First Presbyterian S. S., St. Anne's S. S., and the Lawrence Street Primitive Methodist S. S. closely contesting them for the place. There was but little difference between the five or six lowest teams in the meet and their exact standing was not determined.

The officials of the meet were: Secretary, Mr. T. H. Williams, St. Anne's; J. Wicke, Judges, Messrs. Hazen, Lawson, Swasey, Morrell, Lawrence, Brown, and Wallace Gumb.

POOL TOURNAMENT

WAS WON BY PIERCE OF MERRIMACK SQUARE

The City pool tournament closed last week after a very successful season. Pierce of the Merrimack Square room was the winner of first place.

Smith of the same room took second place. The other men were close behind them. The Merrimack Square team had a good margin standing by a good margin. DuChene and Richter split up first money in the individual standing with a run of 25 each.

The final standing was as follows:

Name	From	Won	Lost	H.R.
Pierce, Merrimack Sq.	29	7	23	7
Smith, Merrimack Sq.	25	11	17	17
DuChene, Hurd St.	21	12	25	25
Dugdale, Scott's	23	13	15	15
Shes, Carr's	13	13	15	15
Donovan, Merrimack Sq.	21	15	15	15
Carney, Hurd St.	2	17	15	15
Robitaille, Carr's	18	15	15	15
Adams, Merrimack Sq.	16	20	16	16
Richter, Hurd St.	18	18	26	26
Gregg, Carr's	16	19	11	11
Kellar, Scott's	17	19	16	16
Dickey, Carr's	13	23	21	21
Foley, Carr's	13	23	18	18
Morrison, Scott's	8	28	34	34
McGuirk, Hurd St.	6	30	14	14

POOL ROOM STANDING

Name	Won	Lost
Merrimack Square	31	53
Carr's	10	53
Hurd Street	67	77
Scott's	61	73

PRIZE WINNERS FOR POOLS

First, C. Pierce, Merrimack Square, \$10.
Second, W. Smith, Merrimack Square, \$6.
Third, J. DuChene, Hurd street, \$4.
Fourth, A. Dugdale, Scott's, \$2.

WINNERS FOR HIGH RUN

First and second, J. DuChene and R. Richter, of Hurd street, with 25 each, \$7.
Third, C. Pierce, Merrimack Square, \$2.
Fourth, M. Dickey, Scott's, \$1.
Distribut. of prizes, Tuesday, April 2, at Carr's grand opening, Gorham street.

BOXING, GOSSIP

The bouts this week are:
MONDAY
Bill McKinnon vs. Bill Hurley, Albany.
Joe Mandot vs. Owen Moran, New Orleans.
George Alger vs. Jack Dohan, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY
Ray Branson vs. Clarence English, Kid Carter vs. J. Webber, St. Joseph.
Phil Brock vs. Joe Phillips, Cleveland.
Tony Kaufman vs. J. Albanese, Columbus.

WEDNESDAY
Joe Jeannette vs. Griff Jones and Chicago Tommy Murphy vs. Packey Monaghan, New York.
J. Barada vs. J. Carser, Quincy, Ill.

THURSDAY
Gilbert Gallant vs. Charley Griffin, Freddie O'Brien vs. Kid McDonald, and two preliminaries, Central A. C. Cy Smith vs. Tommy Maloney, New York.
Herman Smith vs. Monte Dale, Montreal, N. Y.
George Kirkwood vs. J. Creely, St. Louis.

FRIDAY
Mike Gibbons vs. Ernie Zanders, South Boston, vs. Andy Parker, New Haven.
Chicago K. O. Brown vs. Charles Peterson, Kansas City.
Battling Reddy vs. Harry Hill, New York.

SATURDAY
Gilbert Gallant vs. Unknown, New York.

MORE SALARY

A young lady of this city, working as a shoe knitter, called at our office to inform us that she is now able to make from 50 to 75 cents a day more than she has been able to make before we examined her eyes and fitted her to glasses. Hundreds of mill operatives could do their work much easier and also make more money if properly fitted to glasses.

Caswell Optical Co.
MERRIMACK SQUARE
Glasses, \$1 and Up
P. S.—Beware of peddlers of glasses going from house to house.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.



COLUMBIA'S STRONG VARSITY EIGHT OUT FOR A SPIN ON THE HUDSON

NEW YORK, April 1.—Columbia have a strong varsity eight and varsity four crews this season and should make a clean sweep of all the White and Blue's races. All of the other colleges except Wisconsin have been out for a spin. The Hagers are still confined to the indoor work, but Cornell, Pennsylvania and Syracuse will have all been out this spring. There is but a month before the preliminary races on the Columbia schedule begin. These contests include the Annapolis regatta, the triangular regatta with Princeton and Pennsylvania and the Harvard regatta races, and Rice has mapped out a strenuous course of training for his proteges before the month of May arrives.

STATE RATE CASES

Committee of Governors File Brief With Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The governors of the states as a body today filed their solemn protest with the supreme court of the United States against the proposition to strike down state railroad rates as interfering with interstate commerce. They respectfully called upon the bench, having in "respectful charge of the covenant of the Union" to see that the boundaries of the states remain. It was the first time in the history of the nation that such a protest had been made.

The protest took the nature of a brief, filed as "friends of the court" by a committee of governors, Judson Harmon, of Ohio; Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri; and Charles H. Aldrich, of Nebraska. This committee was selected at a conference of governors last September. The brief was submitted in connection with the "state rate cases," set for argument today.

The brief was of peculiar interest coming so soon after the most recent decision of the interstate commerce commission that railroads submitting to low state rates, must give similar rates for interstate business.

Because the federal circuit court in the Minnesota freight and passenger rate cases held the rates invalid not only as confiscatory but by reason of their effect on interstate commerce, that case was taken as the text for the governors' protest. It was declared that what was said directly to the right of every state to regulate state commerce, and was designed particularly to be applicable to the Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Kentucky, Ohio, Arkansas and West Virginia rate cases before the court. The governors had nothing to say about the confiscatory nature of the rates, but confined themselves to the interstate phase of the question.

The committee of governors set forth the claim that because Minnesota had required the railroads to reduce their

rates from such cities as St. Paul, Minn., to Duluth, Minn., on the state boundary the interstate business of the railroads from St. Paul to Superior, Wis., just across the line from Duluth, had been affected. Similar conditions, it was stated, were to be found in Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo.; East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Iowa; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington and Newport, Ky. The vice of the Minnesota decision, it was urged, was not in an incorrect statement of Minnesota geography, but in the plain disregard of the provisions of the federal constitution, which established the regulation of the nation and the states by giving one control over interstate matters and the other control over state affairs. It was admitted that there might be some effect on interstate commerce when states regulate state rates, but it was asserted that if a railroad in the nation and the states engaged in a reasonable relation under state rates, it enjoys every right to which it is entitled.

"The test cannot be," declared the governors, "whether the effect of fixing the local rates may or will be to lead rates, but whether the local rates are fair and reasonable, for if they are so and the sum of them is so much lower than the interstate rates as to lead shippers to take the trouble and risk of rebuilding or reshipping at State lines, this is a perfectly lawful condition the advantage of which the public is entitled to enjoy. And the cost and convenience of carriage in that way can be no less, but, as it well known, would rather be greater, the advantage would remain with the through rate even if it were reduced so as to equal the sum of the local rates. The railroads cannot invoke the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution to

shield themselves against fair and reasonable rates fixed by a state for its own internal business. The effect of these on interstate rates is not only incidental and indirect but also legitimate under the dual form of government through which we enjoy happiness and prosperity beyond compare.

"If the local rates as reduced by Minnesota are still fair and the reduction leads the railroads to lower through rates correspondingly, then interstate commerce will have been relieved of a burden instead of having one imposed on it; and this would be accomplished not directly by the action of the railroads themselves which would be only just and right."

Testing the Minnesota decision by its consequences, the governors declared that it was plain that the inevitable effect of the idea that business necessities, peculiar location of lines of transportation and of commercial centers can make an act of a state regulating its local rates a regulation of interstate rates and therefore invalid, would be the destruction of the state control over its own affairs.

"The right of state regulation extended within its borders, though such business may also extend into interstate commerce. Any act regulating or affecting an enterprise having an interstate character necessarily affects the conditions under which it competes with like enterprises carried on in other states. This will apply to telephones, telegraphs, natural gas and oil companies and many other enterprises. And the passage of a law regulating the hours of labor within one state might make it difficult or impossible for its corporations or citizens to compete successfully with those engaged in the same business in other states where no such regulation exists. The same condition would arise from the passage of a workman's compensation law, or a law changing the liability of employers in one state, when other states have no such laws or different ones.

"If the doctrine is to be that the laws of trade may make the performance of a lawful duty by a state in the regulation of corporations doing business therein a regulation of interstate commerce, who is to prescribe the test or rule for applying it? Or shall we go to the logical conclusion that the laws of trade are higher than the constitution and must prevail without regard to the directness or extent of real or fancied interference with their full operation and effect?"

In concluding the governors declared that the rate cases involved no conflict between state and federal au-

FATHER SET FREE

He Was Accused of Causing Daughter's Death

BOSTON, April 1.—D. J. Donovan, who was arrested Saturday, charged with causing the death of his daughter, Ellen, 17 years, was released today by Judge Fallon after the court learned from the family that the tragedy was an accident.

Donovan was cutting some tobacco with a long knife when his daughter approached him. According to the family, Donovan swung his arm and accidentally struck the girl, the knife entering the groin. She died later at a hospital. Donovan protested his innocence and declared that he had no thought against the girl and that it was an accident.

thirty, but a controversy between the states and the railroads. "No one contends that congress could exercise any control over the purely internal commerce of the states," it was asserted. "The effect of the decision is not to take power from the states and leave it with congress, but to take power from the states and leave the railroads free to charge whatever rates they please in their traffic within the states, for if the states cannot regulate these rates nobody can."

"The Fourteenth Amendment protects the rights of carriers from invasion under the guise of regulation by either state or nation. It is not always easy to find the line which separates the domain of public authority from that of private right. But this is not hard as it would be to trace the indirect effect of regulation by the states and by congress back and forth across the boundary of their respective jurisdictions. The boundary itself is plainly marked. We who have to do with administering the judicial power have in especial charge the covenant of the union and our plain duty is to see that this boundary is respected, leaving further responsibility to the people of the country and the agencies they have created for the regulation of commerce, state and interstate."

wood died this morning at her residence, 183 School street, aged 84 years. She was the widow of John S. Ellenwood. She leaves one son, Loren J. Funeral notice later.

JOHNSON—Arthur William Johnson, youngest son of August and Signe Johnson, aged four months and 22 days, died Saturday at the home of his parents, in East Chelmsford.

DRUM—Patrick Drum, an old resident of St. Michael's parish, died this morning, leaving a nephew, James J. and three nieces, Mrs. Mary Cosgrove, Miss Sarah Rey and Miss Charlotte McCausland and a grandson, George Drum. The remains were taken to the chapel of J. F. O'Donnell & Sons.

BROWN—Mrs. Ellen M. Brown, an esteemed resident of St. Columba's parish, died this morning at her home, 59 Second avenue, aged 64 years. She was the widow of Philip Brown. She leaves to mourn her loss one daughter, Mary, and one son, Henry, the latter of Pawtucket, R. I., and one brother, William Powers of Boston.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

THOMAS F. GARVEY

Appointed to a Government Position

James F. Gill, collector of the port of Boston, has named ex-Councilman Thomas F. Garvey a special deputy revenue agent to assist Collector A. Thompson of this district. Mr. Garvey's duties will be confined solely to the Harvard brewery in this city. The appointment was made on recommendation of Mr. Thompson to whom Mr. Garvey's friends feel greatly indebted. Mr. Garvey is secretary of the Cigar Makers' union and is a cigar manufacturer.

DEATHS
KEMP—Florence G. Kemp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kemp, died yesterday in Carleton street, one year, six months and two days.

CUMMINGS—Mrs. Ellen Cummings died yesterday at her home, 321 Adams street. She leaves a husband, John, one daughter, Miss May Cummings and one brother, Patrick Quinn.

PANTASPOLOS—Christina Pantaspolos died yesterday at the Lowell hospital, aged 55 years. The body was removed to the rooms of Undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons.

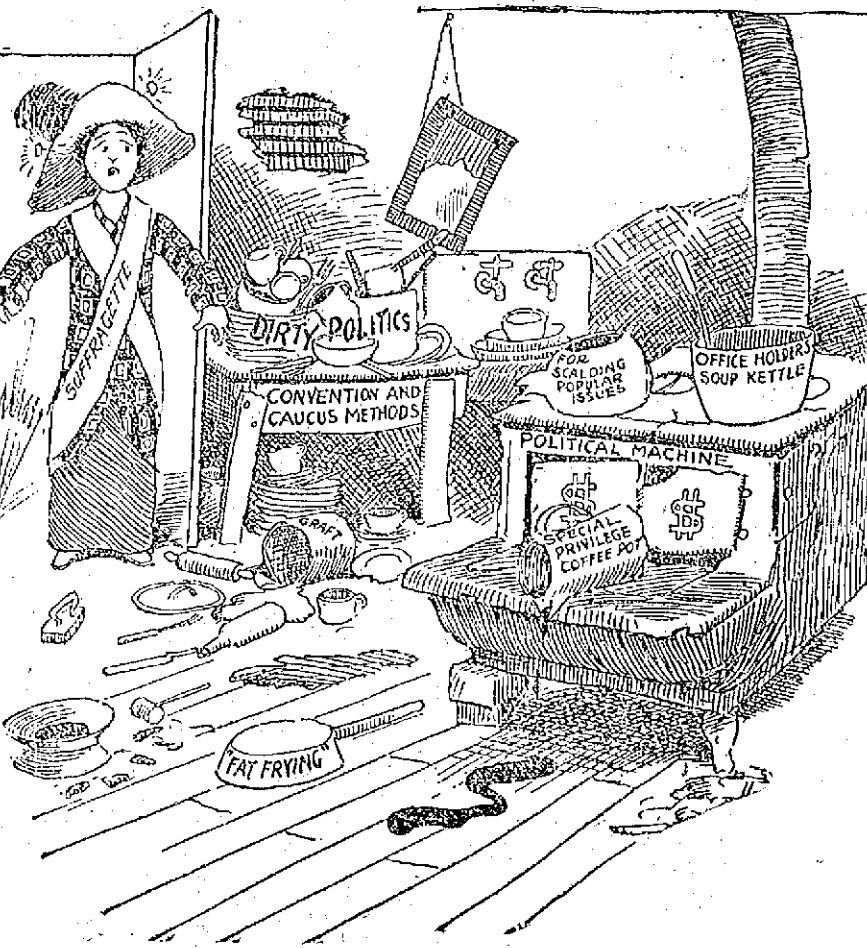
HONOCKS—Rachel Honocks died yesterday at the Chelmsford street hospital, aged 67 years. The body was removed to the rooms of Undertakers J. F. O'Donnell & Sons.

COTE—Lea Cote, aged 17 years and eight months, died yesterday at her home, 114 Ford street. She leaves her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Adrien Cote, three brothers, Romeo, Eugene and Elphège Cote, and two sisters, Bertha and Marie Blanche Cote.

JEFFERY—Mrs. Mary Allison Jeffery died yesterday at the Lowell General hospital, aged 25 years, eight months and 11 days. Besides her husband Ephraim Jeffery, she is survived by a son, Austin, her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Scobie, two sisters, Josephine E. and Matilda F., and three brothers, Herbert J., Percy A. and Harvey C. Scobie.

BLUNWOOD—Harriet, M. Ellen, deposits made on or before April 6th at The Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank begin to draw interest on that date.

LOST A THUMB
JOSEPH MARCHAND MET WITH ACCIDENT
Joseph Marchand while at work in Cady's box shop on Western avenue shortly before noon today, had the thumb of his right hand taken off in a machine. The ambulance was summoned and he was removed to the Emergency hospital, where the hand was dressed. He resides at 31 King street.



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